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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Coup D'Etat by General Pavia

CASTELAR GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN.

Marshal Serrano at the Head of Affairs.

Members of the New Government.

ASSAULT UPON CARTAGENA.

Famine in Russia.

Vesuvius Threatens an Eruption.

Spain.

CASTELAR'S ADDRESS TO THE CORTES—PROGRESS OF THE CIVIC WARS—CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—ABOLITION OF SLAVERY RECOMMENDED—THE VIRGINIUS DIFFICULTY, ETC.

MADRID, January 3.—The Cortes met yesterday, and President Castelar read his message from the Ministerial benches. He said the government had acted promptly and energetically against disturbances and conspiracies of all kinds, and that order had been maintained everywhere, except in the North, where the Carlists still maintained their attitude of rebellion, and at Cartagena, where, unfortunately, a criminal insurrection has possessed itself of one of the strongest places in Spain, and with the best arsenals and most formidable ironclads and almost impregnable fortresses within which to protect their accursed flag. The want of troops and resources delays their recapture, which, however, is certain in the end. It is beyond doubt that the insurgents of Cartagena have direct communication with the Carlists. The Carlist war is gravely aggravated by disorganization, lack of discipline and dissensions among the leaders of the soldiers supporting the government cause. The President appeals to all, in presence of this war, to sink and efface party differences. No policy is possible for the government except a continuance of the war. Spaniards should keep in mind that while it continues it imperils their young Republic, their ancient liberties and the conquests of their civilization. We strive to maintain the position of a modern European people, hence war, though our abnormal condition, requiring the suspension of certain social functions and temporary sacrifices, is necessary; just as in a fever, abstinence from accustomed food is necessary. We must have a standing army, an army consolidation, the revival of the military penal code and the restoration of discipline. The government has distributed military command among the Generals of all parties, in order to give the army a national character. We have not escaped the tyranny of barracks to submit to the tyranny of parties. The President speaks in terms of praise of the Republican troops. The war expenses during recess, he said, have amounted to 400,000,000 reals. He recommends legislation for gratuitous public instruction and for the abolition of servile labor and of slavery within Spanish dominions on both sides of the Atlantic. He says the Cortes must establish a stable government and European powers will soon recognize the Republic, to which none of them have any invincible antipathy. All countries desire, primarily, the maintenance of order and the protection of the vast interests of commerce. He promises shortly to submit documents relative to the Virginius affair which will demonstrate that war has been avoided while the principles of international law have been upheld by the government. In closing, the President congratulates the Cortes that the condition of affairs is greatly improved. The army is recovering from the effects of insubordination; riotous outbreaks are ceasing; municipal authorities no longer seek to exercise dictatorship; popular risings, barricades and pronunciamentos have been annihilated by universal suffrage. He appeals to the Cortes to do their duty and receive the verdict of history as the conservative founders of the Spanish Republic.

MAJORITY AGAINST CASTELAR—THE MILITARY DISSOLVE THE CORTES—NEW GOVERNMENT DEMANDED—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

MADRID, January 3.—In the Cortes to-day, the deputies on two votes gave majorities against President Castelar. General Pavia, who is a friend of President Castelar, thereupon occupied the palace of the Cortes and other public buildings with fourteen thousand troops. He dissolved the Cortes and summoned the most eminent men of all parties, including members of the present government, only excepting Carlists and Intransigents, to form a new government. This, General Pavia declared, was the only means for the salvation of the country. He refused personally to become a member of the government. The streets are filled with people, and there is great excitement, but no blood has been shed. The majority in the Cortes against Castelar was 120.

LATER—Midnight.—The final and decisive vote by which Castelar was beaten in the Cortes, stood 120 to 100, the majority against him being 20, instead of 120, as at first reported. As soon as the result was announced, General Pavia sent an officer to the Chamber with a letter demanding the dissolution of the Cortes. Senor Salmeron and others urged Castelar to continue in power, but their proposal was refused, whereupon a company of municipal guards entered the palace and expelled the Deputies. General Pavia, with his staff, held a position outside with a cannon pointed at the building.

Evening.—All strategic points of the city were occupied by the military last night. The chief civil and military authorities of nearly all the provinces in communication with Madrid, have telegraphed to General Pavia their approval of his conduct. No disturbance is reported in any quarter. The transmission of private telegrams has been temporarily suspended.

A decree has been promulgated, appointing Marshal Serrano chief of the executive power.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, January 4.—A new ministry has been formed, as follows: President, Serrano; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sagasta; War, Zavala; Justice, Figuerola; Agriculture, Becerra; Finance, Echegarray; Interior, Garcia Ruiz; Marine, Topete.

THE ASSAULT ON CARTAGENA.

LONDON, January 4.—A dispatch from La Palma, dated yesterday, says: The assault upon Cartagena has begun, the commander-in-chief advancing upon San Anton, a suburb, 1,500 yards from the city. A desperate engagement is in progress, the issue of which is doubtful. The bombardment has made no visible impression on the rebel forts and batteries, which keep up a vigorous firing.

England.

FAMINE IN SAMARA.

A famine prevails in five districts of the Russian province of Samara.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

has arrived at St. Petersburg.

Italy.

VESUVIUS THREATENS DANGER.

NAPLES, January 3.—Rumbling sounds from Vesuvius have been heard within the past few days and an eruption of the volcano is believed to be imminent.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 3.—The steamship Java, from New York, has arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, January 4.—Steamships City of Chester and Idaho, from New York, and North American, from Portland, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 3.—Consols 91¾@92; 5-20s, 95, 107; do '67, 105¾; 10-40s 105¾; new 5's, 104½; New York Central 99½; Erie 44@44¼; Erie preferred 67.

PARIS, January 3.—Rentes 58 francs 57½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 3.—5-20s of 1862, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—Cotton dull at 8@8¼; sales 10,000 bales; American 3,500 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Cheese 67s. Pork 68s. Turpentine 30s 6d. Others unchanged.

FIRE RECORD.

Incendiarism at Findlay, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, January 3.—A fire at Findlay, this morning, destroyed the Findlay Stave and Handle Factory. Loss $7,000. Insured for $3,000; $1,500 each in the Phoenix, of Hartford, and Amazon, of Cincinnati. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Baptist Church in Boston.

BOSTON, January 4.—The Clarendon street Baptist Church was damaged by fire to-day to the amount of sixty thousand dollars. Insured. Cause, defective flue.

Block Burned at Shelby, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, January 4.—A fire broke out in the Callman block, situated in the main business part of the town, at Shelby, O., at 9:15 P. M., totally destroying the whole block. The loss is estimated as follows: F. S. Robertson, hardware store, $10,000—insurance $5,000; Linthethal, clothing store, loss $5,000—no insurance; Merchant's Hotel, loss $6,000—no insurance; Dempster, loss $6,000—no insurance; Samuel Caliman, loss $5,000—no insurance.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—To-night a fire broke out in a building attached to the sugar refinery of McKean, Newhall & Borie, in Lagrange Place, between Second and Third and Market and Arch streets. The building was destroyed with the most of the contents, consisting of valuable machinery and materials. The loss will probably be about two hundred thousand dollars and is covered by insurance.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Close of the Exposition—Week of Prayer—Rowdies Committed to Jail—Obituary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 3, 1874.

The Exposition closed to-night with a brilliant audience. The profit to the Young Men's Christian Association will be large.

All the churches in the city will observe the week of prayer. Union meetings will be held in the Christian Association rooms.

William Brown, of Washington township, and John Whitaker, of Union township, well-known citizens of this county, died yesterday.

The ringleaders of the rowdies, who were arrested on Wednesday night for insulting ladies on the street, have been committed to jail in default of bail.

Advices have been received from Sherman, Texas, this evening, announcing that George Howard, formerly of this city, was killed there by the cars this morning.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Gathering of the Members—Nominations for the Offices in both Houses.

COLUMBUS, January 3.—The hotels are filled with members of the Legislature, candidates for positions, and strangers, awaiting the meeting of the General Assembly next Monday. The Democratic members of the House of Representatives met in caucus to-night and made the following nominations: For Speaker, George L. Converse, of Franklin; for Chief Clerk, Thomas Coughlin, of Crawford; First Assistant Clerk, Daniel L. Crites, of Allen; Second Assistant, W. B. Doan, of Hamilton; Sergeant-at-Arms, John L. Huston, of Hamilton. The caucus is still in session. The Democratic Senators in caucus nominated the following officers: Chief Clerk, S. J. Donovan, of Delevan; First Assistant Clerk, W. H. Shurtleff, of Licking; Second Assistant, W. H. Morgan, of Carroll; Third, S. P. Cummins, of Scioto; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. A. Parker, of Huron.

CHICAGO.

Confirmation by Bishop Cheny—Dedication of a Presbyterian Church.

CHICAGO, January 4.—Bishop Cheny, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, to-day administered the rite of confirmation after the form adopted by the new church, to forty-five persons at Christ Church, which was crowded with people.

The new Fourth Presbyterian Church on the corner of Rush and Superior streets, of which Rev. David Swing is pastor, was dedicated to-day in the presence of an audience which filled every portion of the edifice, which is one of the most beautiful in the city.

HARRISBURG.

The Approaching Legislative Session—McCormick for Speaker—Contest for the House Clerkship.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 4, 1874.

Everything is quiet to-day. The prospect is that McCormick will be nominated for Speaker without opposition. There is a strong fight for Clerk of the House, with the present prospect favorable to Shorlock.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1874.

MISSING MAN HEARD FROM.

Nathaniel French, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, in Nassau, N. H., has been missing since his arrival in this city nearly six months ago. After careful inquiry by the friends and authorities, the discovery has been made, that within twenty-four hours after French reached this city, he was brutally beaten and robbed, and carried to Bellevue hospital, where he died from his injuries, and being unrecognized and unclaimed, was buried in the potter's field.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The regular services of the Reformed Episcopal Church will begin in Steinway Hall tomorrow. Bishop Cummins will preach. The Bishop says it would be premature to give in detail the names of the well-known laymen and clergymen in this city who may be expected to give in their adhesion to the new church; but there is abundant proof that the spirit of a considerable portion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York is ripe for this departure. The accession of Rev. Dr. Goddard, rector of the largest and most important church on Staten Island, is a good sign. Numerous offers from clergymen of other denominations expressing their readiness to take part in our work have been received. Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist ministers have expressed a desire to take charge of the new organizations in this movement. From men of note in other Christian bodies there have come suggestions looking toward a probable or possible union between the new church and portions of such Christian bodies. A prominent Doctor of Divinity among the New England Baptists, and an editor of an important religious journal in Baltimore, are among those who have written, favoring such a step. One of the foremost Methodist preachers in Illinois, president of a college there, has given utterance to a cordial approval of and unreserved sympathy with the movement.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF COAL COMPANIES.

It is expected by the close of the present month all the arrangements will have been completed for the consolidation of the Wilkesbarre, Honeybrook, and Lehigh Coal companies, with all their tributaries. If the consolidation is effected, the new concern will be known as the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and will begin business with a capital of $10,000,000.

TERMINATION OF DIVORCE SUIT.

A divorce suit, which occupied the whole week in argument, before Judge Davis, in the Supreme Court, terminated to-day. The plaintiff, Mrs. Sarah D. Hunt, is daughter of Jacob Barker, a well-known Wall street banker, who died two years agoo. The defendant, William H. Hunt, is a distinguished lawyer, residing in New Orleans. Decision reserved.

REFUSAL TO TESTIFY.

Mr. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, was before ex-Judge Greenwood, in Brooklyn, today, by order of the Supreme Court, to testify to the authorship of alleged libellous articles against Judge McCue, of Brooklyn. He declined to give the name of the writer of the objectionable articles, and the investigation was adjourned.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO FAMILIES OF LOST EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE DELEGATES.

The contributions for the families of the late Professor Pronier, of Geneva, and Rev. A. Carrasco, of Madrid, Evangelical Alliance delegates, lost by the Ville du Havre disaster, amount to nearly four thousand dollars.

THE ARAPILES FLOATS AGAIN.

The Spanish steamer Arapiles has been floated from the mud bank on which she stuck yesterday, but was prevented by the fog from shipping her guns at the ordinance dock.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1874.

EIGHT MEN LOST AT SEA.

The bark Polly, from Pensacola for Liverpool, was lost during a hurricane on the 26th of December. Second officer Carpenter, the steward and six men were washed overboard and drowned.

BRITISH VIRGINIUS SURVIVORS.

The twelve subjects of Great Britain among the Virginius survivors, have been taken charge of by the British Consul here. They leave this week for Liverpool.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION PROPOSED.

It is said that before Congress adjourns, an appropriation will be asked for fitting out another expedition to the North Pole. Captain Greer, who commanded the Juniata on the search for the survivors of the Polaris, is spoken of as commander of this expedition.

FRENCH ADMIRALTY COURT ACQUITS CAPTAIN SURMONT.

The agent of the General Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company has received the following dispatch:

PARIS, January 4.—The French Admiralty Court has pronounced judgment declaring the manœuvre of the steamer Ville du Havre to have been blameless, and holding the bad management of the Loch Earn as the cause of the disaster. The court eulogized Captain Surmont.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL SERVICES YESTERDAY.

The inaugural services of the Reformed Episcopal Church were held in Steinway Hall this morning. The congregation was large. With the exception of the adoption of the prayer-book of 1785, there was little difference from the ritual of the Episcopal Church. Bishop Cummins, who wore no vestments of any kind, preached from First Corinthians, III. 11: "For other foundations can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
PITTSBURGH, December 29, 1873.

Notice.

A reward of one thousand dollars is offered for information that will secure the arrest and conviction of the parties who have recently obstructed the tracks, thrown off other trains and engines and cars, misplaced switches, and damaged the property or disabled the employees of these lines.

J. N. MCCULLOUGH, General Manager.

The Western University.

The professors and pupils of the University, having enjoyed their holiday vacation, will resume their duties on Monday morning. The institution is enjoying an unwonted degree of prosperity and making itself felt as a promoter of good in this community.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

GRAND NAVAL DRILL IN PROSPECT.

THE FLEET AT KEY WEST TO BE EXERCISED.

List of Vessels there Concentrated

Army Force to be Reduced,

And a Saving of Two Millions Gained.

Comment on the Spanish Situation.

Mr. Williams Likely to be Rejected.

Peyments from the Treasury.

Army Prisons for Military Convicts.

The Patent Convention on the 15th Instant

Judge Poland's Proposed Amendment of the Rules.

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1874.

Naval Drill at Key West.

The complications liable to grow out of the Virginius having occasioned the concentration of a powerful fleet at Key West, it is proposed by the government to take advantage of the opportunity thus presented for a grand naval drill before the dispersion of the fleet. The necessary orders will be issued as soon as the arrangements now being made with that view are perfected, or in about ten days. The drill and tactical operations will be conducted in the Florida channel, with a short cruise of the entire fleet in the adjacent waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The manœuvers will be conducted under the command of Rear Admiral Case, commander of the European squadron, whose fleet has been concentrated at Key West. The fleet will consist of twenty-five vessels of all classes, mounting three hundred and seven guns, including seventeen frigates and corvettes, four ironclad monitors, one hospital ship and three dispatch boats. The Canonicus and Ajax, monitors, are also fitting out at Philadelphia for Key West. The necessary orders will be issued in about ten days.

List of Vessels to Participate.

The following is a list of vessels which will participate: Wabash, screw, forty-five guns, flagship of Rear Admiral Case, senior officer in the fleet; Worcester, screw, fifteen guns, flagship of Rear Admiral Gustavus H. Scott; Colorado, screw, forty-five guns; Franklin, screw, thirty-nine guns; Congress, screw, sixteen guns; Lancaster, screw, twenty-two guns; Brooklyn, screw, twenty guns; Powhattan, paddle, seventeen guns—powered for coaling, and will tow the Canonicus from Philadelphia to Key West; Alaska, screw, twelve guns; Ticonderoga, screw, eleven guns; Canandaigua, screw, ten guns; Shenandoah, screw, eight guns; Juniata, screw, eight guns, (this vessel having conveyed the Virginius prisoners to New York will rejoin the fleet at once); Wachusetts, screw, six guns; Wyoming, screw, six guns; Kansas, screw, three guns; Osipee, screw, eight guns, (this vessel, now at New York, towed the Virginius from Key West to the place of her sinking. She will rejoin the fleet at once); Ironsides; Manhattan, screw, two guns; Dictator, screw, two guns, will sail at once for Key West; Mahopac, screw, two guns, hospital ship Pawnee, sails, two guns; dispatch boats Pinta, screw, two guns, Fortune, screw, one gun, and Dispatch, recently purchased.

The House Appropriation Committee

held a four hours' session yesterday on the army bill and, though they had not finished the bill when they adjourned, had agreed upon reductions to the amount of two millions. This is upon the reduction of the numerical force of the army alone, which will be recommended. The last year's Indian difficulties and Mexican border troubles demonstrated the inadequacy of the strength of the army. A further reduction in that line will undoubtedly involve five times that expense in suppressing Indian outrages next year.

Views of General Garfield.

General Garfield, Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, said that the committee has already made a reduction of one hundred millions since 1868. He says the reduction of estimates, at the most, will not cover the deficit in the treasury. He is opposed to legislation and states that it will undoubtedly be necessary to resort to a slight increase in taxation.

Troublesome Estimates.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a letter on the subject of estimates, which he will probably submit to Congress to-morrow. He advocates a thorough investigation of the laws creating offices, and the abolition of all unnecessary ones.

The Condition of Affairs in Spain

is attracting the deepest interest in official circles. It is believed that Castelar will be able to maintain himself, though it be by force. The downfall of his rule would, at this juncture, be extremely embarrassing to the United States.

The Virginius Correspondence

will be promulgated to Congress to-morrow or next day. It is very voluminous and covers the whole ground of the recent controversy.

The Williams Nomination.

It is now stated on the best authority that Mr. Williams will be rejected. There is no doubt that six members of the committee are opposed to him.

Mr. Poland's Resolution.

Judge Poland, of Vermont, disclaims any improper motive in introducing a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, providing that all resolutions calling upon the President or upon any head of department for information to be laid before Congress shall be first referred to a standing committee to ascertain whether such information is necessary. The resolution was doubtless introduced with the purest intentions, but the result of its adoption would be to put it into the hands of a majority to stifle investigation into all alleged irregularities in any of the departments. A similar resolution was sent to the Committee on Rules last Congress but no action was taken on it, and as the personnel of the committee has not been much changed this Congress, it will probably be again pigeon-holed.

Army Prisons for Military Convicts.

The Military Committee of the House of Representatives has before it a bill to establish army prisons for military convicts. The bill is recommended by the War Department, and is, to a great extent, modeled after the British system. Under present arrangements, all military convicts under sentence for the higher crimes, are confined in various State penitentiaries. This not only costs the government a great sum of money, but it is objectionable in other points of view. Imprisonment in a penitentiary for military crime has such a demoralizing influence that the prisoner is seldom, if ever, permitted to return to the service, but is discharged upon conviction. The main features of the military prison system are that it is less expensive; that an example is enforced upon the army by the near presence of the prison to military stations; that it encourages humane and healthful punishment upon the convicts themselves, and that it recognizes good behavior by an adjustable scale of privileges, while on the other hand, it recognizes bad conduct by a scale of punishment. The experience of the British system has been that in many cases the convicts are molded into as good soldiers as any in Her Majesty's service, while the punishment in a State penitentiary is utterly demoralizing.

Patent Convention.

The object of the Patent Convention to be held in this city on the 15th inst., not being generally understood from the announcement which has been made, the following address will afford the desired information to those interested:

"The difficulties to which American inventors are subjected in attempts to secure some protection for their inventions in foreign countries, are well known. The unsatisfactory condition of legislation relating to patents, has been the theme of discussion in many quarters, within the last few years, especially as the frequent recurrence of International Expositions has made the defects there in more and more apparent.

"In connection with the late exposition at Vienna there was convened an International Congress, for the purpose of considering the subject of patent protection for inventions. This congress appointed a permanent committee, the members of which were authorized to organize branch associations in their respective countries, and in general to adopt measures in aid of the movement inaugurated at Vienna.

"The resolutions adopted by that Congress have already been published in this country, and will be recognized as permanent, with some few exceptions, the principles of the American system. The interest manifested in the discussion of the resolutions, and the unanimity with which they were adopted, afford encouraging signs of ultimate success, in which none are more deeply interested than the inventors of this country. But our friends abroad greatly need the information and aid which we can readily furnish, for we are the foremost nation in the world in the liberality and success of our patent system.

"Under the authority vested in us, we therefore invite all those interested in any way in the subject of patent protection, to assemble in convention at Washington, D. C., on Thursday, January 15, 1874, for the purpose of discussing this topic, and, if thought desirable, of organizing a United States Patent Association.

"J. M. THACHER,
"HAMILTON A. HILL,
"WILLIAM P. BLAKE,
"*Of the Committee.*"

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1874.

PAYMENTS FROM THE TREASURY.

Payments made from the Treasury by warrants during December, 1873, were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous account, $6,217,664; war, $4,663,614; navy, $4,133,055; interior, Indians and pensions, $1,765,903; total $16,768,226. The above does not include the payment made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

INVIOLABILITY OF FOREIGN LETTERS AND PACKAGES.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered postmasters to forward all letters or packages received from a foreign country to the places of their destination before permitting any interference by officers of customs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1873.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The United States and Mexican Commission has resumed business, and will doubtless dispose of all cases on the docket by the expiration of its extended term. Within the last two months the Commissioners have decided at least one hundred cases, including an adverse decision in the case of Daniel E. Woodhouse against Mexico, known as the Tehuantepec claim, in which the petitioner stated the amount of his damages at over $500,000,000. The claim of Mexico for twenty-seven million dollars on account of damages from Indian incursions, is now in the hands of Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire, the American and Mexican Commissioners being divided in opinion. Mexico claims that, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States pledged themselves to forcibly restrain Indian incursions into her territory, and that wherever such raids could not be prevented Indians should be punished by our government and "satisfaction for the same exacted. "The United States, on the contrary, insist that the government could not promise to do for Mexico more than it was required to do for its own citizens, and therefore no damages could be claimed. Should, as is reported, the umpire decide against Mexico in the pending case, Mexico will present the same principle as an answer to the United States for claims of damages to citizens of Texas arising out of incursions of Mexicans into that State, on the Rio Grande border.

MEETING OF CONGRESS TO-DAY.

There is no reason to suppose there will not be a quorum in both houses to-morrow. The general sentiment among members is that they should first see to what extent appropriations can be reduced before they consider the subject of devising ways to the treasury, either in the form of additional taxation or a temporary convertible loan, the latter finding more favor than the former mode of relief.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

After the morning hour in the House, the consideration of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill will be resumed as the special order, and will be debated Monday and Tuesday—on the latter day until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the discussion will close. Representatives Stephens, of Georgia, and Lamar, of Mississippi, are expected to speak against the bill, which, it is said by its friends, will undoubtedly pass.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The Supreme Court will resume business tomorrow. There are no new developments with regard to the Chief Justiceship, though the preponderance of opinion now is that the nomination of Williams will be confirmed.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

have had four meetings during the recess, and considered the Army, Indian, fortification and Navy appropriation bills, though none of them have been yet been reported. Each item has been cut down to the lowest possible figure, in accordance with the expressed wish of the House to make the appropriations comparatively small.

THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

had several meetings during the recess, and considered the Bankrupt bill, with a view of perfecting and reporting it to the Senate at an early day.

THE ESTIMATES OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD

have been cut down about one million dollars, leaving them only half the sum submitted at the beginning of the session.

THE SPANISH COUP D'ETAT.

The *coup d'etat* of General Pavia at Madrid, excites much surprise in diplomatic and other circles, his name not having been heretofore mentioned in a manner which would occasion even the suspicion of such a movement. Speculations are freely expressed as to the future, and the general opinion is that the Republican cause has been damaged by lately reported revolutionary proceedings, but official information this day received is of so meagre a character as to afford no basis for reliable comments. The Castelar government had, during the Virginius negotiation, repeatedly declared not only its friendliness toward the United States, but its desire to draw still closer the relations of the two countries, and our government evinced a like amicable feeling toward Spain, even taking the negotiations out of the hands of General Sickles, in order to be in better accord with the Castelar government. The impression that government in Congressional and Executive circles regard the recent events in Spain as likely to delay the promised reforms in the Antilles and to prevent such negotiations through Ministers Sickles would tend to the pacification of Cuba and Porto Rico, and at the same time protect American interests in Cuban waters from the arrogance and outrages to which they have been so frequently subjected.

SPANISH NEWS CONFIRMED.

Official advices confirm the main features of the Madrid dispatches. It appears that Pavia is to be court-martialed for rebellion, and that his supporters have been disarmed.

Buckwheat Flour.

26,000 pounds new hulled buckwheat flour, guaranteed to be very choice, for sale. Send your orders to David Ells & Son, (Penn Mills,) Indiana, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
PITTSBURGH, December 29, 1873.

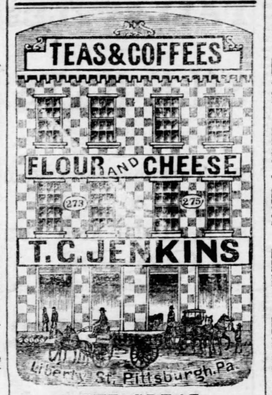
Notice.

WHEREAS, it is believed that the present strike is the result of a conspiracy to prevent the public from using the lines owned and operated by this company and, whereas, it is desirable that all persons engaged in such conspiracy should be promptly punished. It is therefore ordered by this company that a reward of one thousand dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of each person engaged in any conspiracy against the interests of this company in connection with the present difficulties that exist upon these roads.

J. N. MCCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.



THE GREAT

Flour, Grocery and Tea House

THE ONLY House that Handles

The Great WHITE RIVER, bbls. and bags
JENKINS'S LILLY MILLS, bbls. and bags
JENKINS'S SNOW FLAKE, bbls. and bags.
JAVA FLAVORED ROAST COFFEE.

TERMS:

Thirty days time allowed good and prompt men, or 25 cents per barrel Discount on Flour allowed, and one per cent on other goods, if paid in ten days from date of shipment.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ Inducements offered to Cash Buyers.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF a Warehouse on Liberty street, with good office, address Box R, this office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME COTTAGE House, 12 Rooms, with Gas and Water, situate Fifth street, Fifth ward. Also, Storeroom, Offices and Lodge Hall in new buildings, Penn avenue, below Eleventh street. Also, Rooms and Offices in Carr's Block, Fifth avenue, near Wood street. Apply at 327 Liberty street, to WILLIAM CARR.

FOR RENT—TWO DWELLING HOUSES of four rooms each, on Mary street, one of five rooms on John street, one of three rooms on Woodlair's alley, one of four rooms on Thirty-eighth street. Immediate possession given. Apply to C. W. BAKEWELL, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CHAIN MAKERS—TEN 8 or 9 size Chain Makers, at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio. Niles Chain Co.

WANTED—WAREHOUSE—A WAREHOUSE between Market and Smithfield street, on First avenue. Address Lock Box 341.

WANTED—PARTNER—A PARTNER with Fifty Thousand Dollars capital, to join the advertiser in a profitable business in this city. For full particulars address Partner, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A POSITION as Bookkeeper or Assistant Bookkeeper and Collector, by a young man competent and willing to make himself useful generally. Address H. K., Leader office.

WANTED—80 COAL MINERS; MARRIED men prefer d. Contractors can be supplied with good workmen. Colored miners wanted. Cooks and general housework girls want work. Also seamstresses. Apply at Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO COAL OPERATORS—A Man and Son desire to make an engagement at some Coal Operators to bring coal out of the mines and deliver it on track on the river at or near by the ton or bushel; have had ten years' experience; good reference given if required; would take an interest in the mines, if satisfactory. Address J. M. P., Ormsby Postoffice, Pa.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tract from 4,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to R. O. KEYS, 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN ACTIVE with a cash capital of from $2,000 to $5,000, in a well established and paying city business. Address with real name, Merchant, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—PUTS AND CALLS—ON all active New York Stocks; $1.00 will buy privileges for 100 shares for 30 days. For full information call on or address LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, Broker, 66 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One 24 inch Rogers Surfacer; 1 No. 1 Ball Moulder, 2 sides; three No. 16, one 7, one 14 and one 20 inch Engines, all in good order. M. R. GOOHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES MILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Fifth avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED HOTEL—The Proprietor of the old and well-known "St. Clair Hotel," Pittsburgh, desiring on account of retiring from business, offers at private sale the Furniture, Fixtures, Stock, etc., of that retail business, all of the well furnished Restaurant attached. The House is well supplied with everything needed in carrying on a first-class hotel. Apply, or address, HARRY SHIELS, Pittsburgh.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO., No. 423 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—DIVIDEND No. 9—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TEN DOLLARS per share, payable on and after Monday, January 12th, 1874.

J. J. ALBEITZ, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand, free of tax.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

January 2, 1874.

UNITED STATES BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after January 15th, 1874.

HENRY E. RIDALL, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 31, 1873.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1874.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after January 5th, 1874. Notice of which is hereby given.

W. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1873.

DIVIDEND—WEST END SAVINGS BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the average capital of the last six months, payable on and after 10th inst.

H. WILSON, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND—FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months payable forthwith free of tax.

GEORGE JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1873.

FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, No. 68 Smithfield street.—The Directors of the Freehold Bank and Building Association have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of tax, payable on the 10th instant.

THOMAS STEEL, Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1874.

AMERICAN BANK—THE DIRECTORS this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after January 12, 1874.

WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1873.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK—QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

J. H. SCULLY, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 31, 1873.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1874.

A HINT for Congress: Economy means the expenditure of as little money as possible.

THE Legislatures of our own State, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, Missouri, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts and Maine assemble this week.

"THE mirages at sea are sometimes very wonderful affairs."—*New York World.*

So they are on land. That paper, for instance, is under the hallucination that a Democratic President will be elected in 1876.

A GOOD many papers are discussing the question of CALEB CUSHING'S politics. He was once a Bourbon, but has learned wisdom with age. He is now a modified Democrat with Republican tendencies, and the processes of unshackling are still going steadily on.

A MEETING of the Civil Service Commission is to be held at Washington to-day, for the purpose of making more adequate arrangements for the examination of applicants of distant points for promotion in, and admission to, the Civil Service. The Commission will also enter into a somewhat general revision of the Civil Service rules.

THE Civil Rights bill is set for debate in the House to-day. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who is now reported as emphatically repudiating the sentiments recently attributed to him concerning the granting of these rights to negroes, will oppose the bill in a studied effort. So much the worse for him, when the history of the Nineteenth Century shall come to be written.

"COLLECTING interest on what they owe me," is the polite name an Iowa appropriator gives to his larcenious practices. This may possibly suggest to the fifty-five Senators and two hundred and five Representatives who have not yet returned their back-pay swag, a more euphemistic designation of the grab than that which the people, generally, are in the habit of applying to it.

CONGRESS reassembles to-day. Prior to adjournment it did scarcely anything worth mentioning except to estimate the value of its services—a sort of deliberation not very likely to promote either modesty or devotion to the public interests. The people are sick of these exhibitions of self-appreciation, and demand that the legitimate business of the country shall be attended to forthwith.

EVERMORE, if we did but know it, the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb. The wonderfully pleasant weather of yesterday made everybody rejoice—even the poor, who are denied their share of this world's good things—for the day was as soft and balmy as a Spring day. With the effects of the panic still lingering among us, a winter as severe as the last must inevitably have produced untold suffering and misery.

AN IMPORTANT decision has just been rendered by the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, in a case in which an assignee in bankruptcy disputed possession of a number of bank shares belonging to the bankrupt, but held by the bank for discounts made to him. The court decided in favor of the bank; holding that money loaned with security taken *in presenti* does not make the security taken a preference contrary to the provisions of the bankrupt act. It is not a security for past indebtedness, but for money advanced at the time. The decision is of general interest.

CONGRESSMAN HALE, of Maine, has, it is said, relinquished the intention which he expressed previous to the recess, of to-day moving a suspension of the rules, and introducing a bill for the complete repeal of the salary grab. "He that putteth his hand to the plough and looketh back is not worthy." Congress may as well understand, once for all, that the people do not abate one jot the wholesome indignation that has prevailed through the last season, and that they will not suffer their eyes to be in anywise blinded by the parliamentary dust which such miserable shufflers as BUTLER and others may contrive to kick up.

WITHIN a few days the gigantic sewing machine ring will make another attempt in Congress to secure a further extension of their monopoly. The patents in issue are now worth many hundred thousands of dollars to the parties who own or control them, and they will spare no trouble or expense to obtain an extension of these letters-patent, in which the whole country, owing to the universal introduction and use of the sewing machine, may well be said to be interested. Let the press of the country again speak out on this matter, as it did last year, and once more defeat the avaricious designs of these rapacious vampires.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS says he glories in his opposition to the repeal of the back-salary bill. The ex-Vice President of the ex-rebel Confederacy left Congress about a dozen years ago, on account of some conscientious scruples but for whose existence he might have sat regularly in Congress from that time to the present, long terms of office being the practice in the conservative community which he represents. That body having recognized the principle of retroactive salaries, why not pass a bill providing back-pay for Mr. STEPHENS and all his Confederates, during all the time they were providentially detained at home, aiding an attempt to overthrow the government?

THE flow of currency is becoming steady and ample again, and with it the whole circle of industrial enterprises begins to exhibit signs of re-awakening activity which, in the end, must largely, if not wholly, compensate for the sudden stagnation imposed by the panic. The confidence of the people is becoming restored; the money is nearly back from the grain crop; it is coming in all the time from the cotton crop, and the people who have been hoarding greenbacks are disbursing them out of will or necessity. The old year was pregnant with lessons of every nature, but it has passed away, and the interest of the people is not with the dead but with the living time. The principal dangers to be guarded against are speculation and inflation.

WE ARE completely tired of this whole miserable Louisiana muddle. The Legislature of that State meets to-day: and it is reported that both the KELLOGG, and the MCENERY factions will organize a Legislature, in which event a renewal of the bitter contest of last year will almost inevitably take place. The President, it is true, had no other alternative under the circumstances than to support the *de facto* government. Two committees of Congress are now in session in New Orleans, and it is to be hoped they will probe the scandalous complication to the bottom; no matter who may be helped or harmed thereby. Perhaps the most effective way of determining the whole question would be by ordering a new election.

PERHAPS of all the lessons which the past year has taught, the warning it gave people who wish to invest their surplus savings to beware of new railroad schemes, is the most valuable. Railroad extension had gone on for years in undeveloped portions of the country, and money had been raised in the United States and in Europe to extend the great iron system everywhere. But numbers of the roads did not pay, and probably many of them never will. The entire number of railroads, old and new, at present in default, is stated to be one hundred and fifteen, representing an indebtedness on interest account of more than twenty-seven million dollars. In the future these enterprises will have to be remarkably promising to induce people to invest money in them.

IN THE Senate bill amendatory of the Bankrupt law, to be brought forward this week by the Judiciary Committee, and passed by the Senate, the oppressive features of that part of the present law relating to involuntary bankruptcy will be repealed, but a compulsory system of adjudications will be continued, conferring the power to make a case on at least half of the creditors in both number and value or value alone, so that petty claims cannot hereafter involve large estates, and consequently the servicing of the remaining creditors. Those parts of the present law which relate to voluntary bankruptcy are, moreover, so modified as to make it easier for the debtor to free the fees considerably, and adjust the entire law to suit in spirit the very much lessened severity of the involuntary clauses. The Senate will insist upon these alterations as against repeal of the act.

IT IS understood that Spain intends to make a test point in the Virginius matter, for the settlement of a case of international law which has hitherto been an open question—the status of a filibuster on the high seas. The provisions in the books cover only cases arising out of a state of formal belligerency. The habit which our people have of filibustering against the Spanish American States and colonies has long rendered obvious the necessity for the establishment of a rule between nations to cover their treatment. The law, as it now stands, reaches only belligerency and piracy; the belligerent being the recognized enemy of one nation, and the pirate the recognized enemy of all nations. The filibuster is not a belligerent, because not recognized by any nation, and not a pirate, because not mischievously intent against all nations. Hence the necessity for the settlement of a status under which to consider and upon which to treat filibusters. The diplomacy upon the question promises to be of an intricate and interesting character.

A FRENCH FOIBLE JUSTIFIED.

French vanity is a foible at which every one, even the most conceited member of another nationality, thinks he has a right to sneer. English, Germans, Americans, though professing the most unreserved admiration for the many fine qualities of French character, can hardly ever help qualifying their praise with some disparagement on the ground of French arrogance and self-esteem. And the people of "the grand nation" certainly do sufficiently appreciate their own merits. The frankness with which they assert for themselves the leadership of civilization in all its best elements, sometimes betrays an assurance, an entire absence of doubt or misgiving as to the fact, which many foreigners find very hard to bear. Foreigners, however, are liable to forget that they are themselves in a good degree responsible for the presumption of which they complain or at which they laugh. The mere extent to which the French language is learned and spoken beyond its national limits, must appear to the average Frenchman to give some color to his claim of national superiority. The Spaniard or the Hollander who, traveling over Europe, found his native tongue everywhere or almost everywhere used in diplomacy and in cookery, and studied in the better class of schools in which other foreign tongues were neglected, might easily, and probably would conclude that he belonged to a nation of exceptional gifts and graces. Indeed, he might naturally infer that his national superiority was too manifest for doubt or question, and might therefore be proclaimed without indelicacy or conceit. But these supposed conditions were not long ago realities in the experience of the Frenchman, and illusions so agreeable to self-love, as were the results, are not speedily overcome either in persons or nations.

Even at present there is much in the attitude of other nations towards the French well adapted to cherish French vanity and pride. In spite of recent calamities, there is no other nation whose doings and fortunes enlist so much interest from day to day in foreign countries. In spite of the inferiority of Paris in some respects to other cities, it is still the capital which foreigners most affect and frequent. The French language is still the language of the diplomatist and of the superfine cook, and it is more studied now than ever before in foreign schools, notwithstanding the attention given to other tongues.

But the fact which, as much as any other, seems adapted to inspire and nourish in many French minds the fancy of their superiority is the condescension or deference with which other great and leading nations are content to borrow or pilfer their intellectual products. An accusation of the kind is easily make, and if general or sweeping might not be readily refuted. There is, however, we believe, no room for doubt that the dramatic writers of Paris furnish no inconsiderable proportion of whatever entertainment the playgoers of other capitals receive from the theater. Englishmen, Germans, Americans, etc., have so often reproached their respective compatriots with the habit of "appropriation" refered to that we may safely admit, without much abatement, a statement on the subject lately made by a Frenchman, who perceives in the grievance not merely the offense of plagiarism, but a cause of reproach to French character and morals in foreign countries. The portraitures of French manners given in French plays and romances are not, he says, pictures of realities, but fictions elaborated to please a limited class. Habitual vices are described which exist only in the morbid imaginations of the writers; manners are portrayed which have no place, and would not be tolerated, in real life. Yet these books are not only translated, but many of them are "adapted" by the romancers and playwrights of other countries, who pass off the borrowed scenes and characters as illustrations of French social life. As to the theaters, this writer says that there is no longer more than one; from London to Constantinople, and from San Francisco to St. Petersburg, it is the French theater, that is, pieces originally prepared in whole or in part for exhibition in Paris which entertain the public who indulge in such amusement. Suppress SCRIBE, SARDOU, ALEXANDER DUMAS, the younger, and a few more, and you suppress, at the same time, the English theater, the Spanish theater, the Italian theater, and all the theaters of Europe and America. Even, it seems, when an English playwright like CHARLES READE or WILKIE COLLINS has some genius or invention of his own, he is still apt to draw inspiration from French models, and to shed a sinister light on French manners. In fact, the business of "adapting" French plays and novels to a foreign audience is a regular and, one may say, a recognized profession in London, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, New York, etc., and not only wealth but a sort of fame is sometimes acquired in the somewhat shabby industry. Considering how important a part belongs to mere amusement in the life of great cities, the mistake of the Frenchman who infers national superiority from the agency of his compatriots in the great interest, certainly seems not unnatural.

THE statistics in the St. Louis *Republican's* annual review of the past year, show a most gratifying progress in the manufacture of iron in the State of Missouri, an industry for which it possesses peculiar advantages. The extraordinary progress made will be seen by comparing the last year with 1870, in which year the United States census reported in Missouri fifteen blast furnaces, employing a capital of $1,914,000 and yielding a product of $586,293. In 1873 it had twelve establishments, with eighteen furnaces, $5,783,000 capital, employing 2,421 hands, paying $1,089,300 wages, and yielding 100,000 tons of pig iron, valued at $4,500,000, and 120,000 tons of rails, valued at $1,008,000, making a total product for the year of $5,508,000. Thus in three years the capital employed in iron and rail making has trebled, the number of hands has more than doubled, and the product has been increased four-fold. The *Republican* believes that by the end of the present decade, Missouri will be one of the leading iron States of the Union.

THE following table, made up from figures accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be found interesting and valuable for reference. The second column of figures shows the amount of outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States on the first of January of each year mentioned, and the third the gross expenditures of the government for each fiscal year:

Year.	Debt.	Expenditures.
1791	$75,463,476 52	$8,737,486 78
1792	77,227,924 66	8,902,990 09
1793	80,352,634 04	6,479,977 97
1794	71,421,494 71	9,041,593 17
1795	80,747,587 39	10,781,949 15
1796	83,762,172 07	8,376,716 84
1797	82,064,479 33	7,525,871 57
1798	79,228,529 12	8,583,615 41
1799	78,408,669 77	11,002,396 97
1800	82,976,294 35	11,064,502 83
1801	83,038,050 80	12,378,876 94
1802	86,712,632 25	12,621,459 83
1803	77,054,686 30	11,258,923 67
1804	86,427,120 88	12,625,113 72
1805	82,312,150 50	13,536,309 47
1806	75,723,270 66	15,021,196 96
1807	69,218,398 64	11,292,292 91
1808	65,196,317 97	16,763,702 04
1809	57,023,192 09	13,361,226 30
1810	53,173,217 52	15,295,234 49
1811	48,005,587 76	14,578,604 86
1812	45,209,737 90	22,279,124 15
1813	55,962,827 57	29,187,930 98
1814	81,487,846 24	35,029,230 32
1815	99,833,660 15	52,788,489 25
1816	127,334,933 74	46,245,495 51
1817	123,491,965 16	40,877,646 04
1818	103,466,633 83	33,164,578 40
1819	95,529,648 28	24,604,199 73
1820	91,015,566 15	21,564,227 93
1821	89,987,427 66	13,083,772 09
1822	93,546,676 98	17,610,729 63
1823	90,875,877 28	15,811,197 01
1824	90,269,777 77	17,009,559 47
1825	83,788,432 71	20,019,869 74
1826	81,054,059 99	24,103,397 46
1827	73,987,357 20	22,826,764 04
1828	67,475,043 87	25,459,479 52
1829	58,421,413 67	28,044,358 40
1830	48,565,406 50	24,844,281 62
1831	39,123,191 68	29,035,446 13
1832	24,322,235 18	34,956,695 05
1833	7,001,698 83	33,555,299 49
1834	4,760,082 08	24,691,982 44
1835	37,513 05	17,573,141 56
1836	336,957 83	30,868,164 04
1837	3,308,124 07	37,265,037 15
1838	10,434,221 14	33,475,439 39
1839	3,573,343 82	31,614,936 15
1840	5,250,875 54	28,120,583 81
1841	15,684,750 07	31,787,580 92
1842	20,601,226 28	32,936,576 53
1843	32,742,922 90	19,118,105 15
1844	25,481,524 20	23,642,010 85
1845	15,925,303 01	30,429,408 71
1846	15,550,202 97	27,452,182 90
1847	38,826,534 77	63,020,851 74
1848	47,044,862 23	50,652,142 19
1849	63,061,858 69	44,356,422 70
1850	63,452,773 55	44,604,718 28
1851	68,304,796 02	48,417,104 31
1852	66,199,341 71	45,712,626 58
1853	59,803,117 70	54,577,061 74
1854	42,242,222 42	75,417,170 75
1855	35,586,956 56	66,164,775 96
1856	31,972,537 90	72,726,541 57
1857	28,699,831 35	71,374,577 37
1858	44,911,881 03	82,982,186 74
1859	58,496,897 88	53,671,649 93
1860	64,842,287 88	77,055,125 65
1861	90,580,873 72	66,587,313 08
1862	523,176,412 13	565,667,663 74
1863	1,119,772,138 63	889,315,911 26
1864	1,815,784,370 17	1,295,451,154 56
1865	2,680,647,869 74	1,906,433,331 37
1866	2,773,236,173 69	1,193,314,081 95
1867	2,678,126,103 87	1,093,479,605 37
1868	2,611,687,851 19	1,069,889,970 74
1869	2,588,452,213 94	934,757,995 49
1870	2,480,672,427 81	1092,867,842 88
1871	2,353,211,332 32	691,680,368 90
1872	2,253,251,328 78	693,595,670 21
1873	2,234 482,993 20	524,044,597 91
1874, about	2,225,679,755 71	.....

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. In consequence of the rupture between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, the freight tariff on the Pacific Mail line has been reduced from one to two cents per pound on the average, through freight being taken at $30 per ton, for which these railroads have heretofore charged from $100 to $150 per ton.

IN DECEMBER.

BY RICHARD REALF.

O Life, do you know what has happened?
O World, did you see what took place?
Poised safe in the center of Heaven,
Do you feel a new glow in your face?
Sweet eyes of ineffable midnight,
Can you tell why your look is so fair?
Blithe calls in the hearts of the oceans,
Have you guessed the young balm in the air?

She has kissed me—my darling, my darling!
I have drank the delight of her lips:
The Universe melted to ether,
Mortality swooned in eclipse:
A Presence of Light grew before me—
I heard a far rushing of wings;
The kings of the earth were as beggars,
And the beggars of earth were as kings.

She has kissed me—my darling, my darling!
(Ah, heart! our sore famine is past):
Is it strange that the Winter treads softly—
Is it strange that the snow does not last?
That the sap in the trees runneth fairly,
That the children are out-doors at play;
That the lilacs are thinking of April,
And the lilies are dreaming of May?

Faint lips, which her breath has anointed,
Sad soul, whom her loving hath crowned;
Hot hands, that were cooled by her claspings,
Tired feet, that have trodden her ground—
Not the fathers of Truth must be truer,
Not the mothers of martyrs more pure:
She has kissed me—my darling, my darling!
O Spirit: Be glad, and endure.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Thus far the principal distinction which the present Congress has achieved is that of being the most vociferous crowd in existence. Hereafter let it do something else beside dragging a noise about the capitol.

The Democratic Legislature of Western Virginia recently passed a law "to prevent the owners of hogs from running at large."

It might be a blessing if the week of prayer, which begins to-day, could become general throughout the country, and if the petitions could all be directed to one point—Washington.

Advance sheets of a common remark about three weeks hence—"I *knew yer* wouldn't keep it."

The feminine element is slowly but surely becoming a power in the land. Ninety-one female students are enrolled at the Michigan University alone for the current academic year—seven in the law department, thirty-six in the medical, and forty-eight in the regular University course. There are more than a hundred women studying law in the United States, and the question as to who shall be Chief Justices may yet agitate the country.

The New York *Times* insists that in matters of true social enjoyment and arrangement, that city has never advanced with the progress of higher civilization and culture.

Indiana is to have a new State House, to cost $2,000,000, and to be "free from useless ornament." Then a good many of the present members will have to be permanently retired.

It is proposed to call the Harvard Zoological Museum the Agassiz Musetum.

The extravagant "habits" of the fair sex remind us of the saying of Shakspeare, "that woman is a dish for the gods if the devil dress her not, for in every ten that they make the devil mars five."

General Custer reports that in three months, while on the Yellowstone expedition, he killed, with a single rifle, forty-one antelopes, four buffaloes, four elk, four bucktail deer, three American deer, two white wolves, besides geese, prairie chickens, and other feathered game in large numbers. It looks somewhat as if he used the long-bow a good deal, in addition.

Chicago boasts the heaviest cattle dealers in the world. One man bought 197,497 head last year, and paid therefor $13,136,071 14.

By an unexpected decision of the courts, a large amount of property in San Francisco has been declared liable to assessment, thus making the city revenue $1,125,000 larger than the tax levy provided for.

The Confederate officers and soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee will meet in convention at Nashville, on the 22d of February, to take proper measures for securing a permanent and truthful war record of that army.

Dr. Clarke's new book on "Sex in Education" is making a great noise. It takes the broad ground that the education and work of the feminine sex can not be continuous as with men without producing the utter deterioration of American women.

The year just passed was one of great prosperity for Richmond, Va. Hundreds of new buildings were erected, and there was a large increase in the value and quantity of manufactures.

The Hot Springs and Big Valley Indians, some eight hundred men, women, and children, in Siskiyou county, California, are in danger of starvation in consequence of their vegetable means of subsistence being overrun by cattle.

Baltimore, which takes a prominent place in the coffee trade, has imported 392,334 bags, this year, which is 25,715 bags more than the importations of last year.

Chicago is in deep and serious financial difficulties, having $1,709,000 to pay before the taxes fall due, and only $600,000 to pay it with.

An association known as the "American Metrological Society," the object of which is to bring about a universal system of weights, measures and values, has just been organized in New York.

The Michigan immigration agent has been expelled from Saxony. The charge is that he has libeled Bismarck in an article published in his immigration paper, and that he deceived a colony of Saxonians who came to settle in Michigan.

Washington papers claim that the population of that city is increasing at a ratio greater than any other city in the country, except Chicago, and that this growth is largely of a wealthy and cultivated class, who are attracted by beauty and comforts as well as the delightful climate and salubrious atmosphere.

The House Committee on the Revision of the Laws will soon report favorably the bill which comprises an entire revision of the United States statutes. The bill, if it becomes a law, will reduce the bulk of the United States statutes from sixteen volumes to one.

Alabama, one of the largest cotton producing states of the South heretofore, has been slow to realize that cotton is no longer king, and is now undergoing the transition from which her more wide-awake neighbor, Georgia, has emerged, more prosperous than ever.

The value of sunshine is shown by the fact that, in the week of the great fog, the mortality of London rose to 27 per 1,000, an aggrage not known before for many years.

There has just been discovered in the London clay at Sheppey a new fossil bird, with teeth somewhat resembling those in the Australian hooded lizard. No evidence of true teeth had previously been known in any bird.

Boston received last year 9,875,084 bushels of grain, and 1,529,913 barrels of flour; in 1872, 9,005,461 bushels of grain and 1,447,018 barrels of flour.

How very obliging! One of the candidates for Parliament, at a recent election in England, finding that a voter would not go to the polls because there was no one to "mind the shop," actually stayed behind the counter himself while his supporter went away to vote.

Out in Oregon the full capacities of all the sawmills on the rivers are engaged till spring to fill orders.

A certain Eastern member of Congress has announced his intention of bringing a case before the courts to try the constitutionality of the Civil Service rules.

Bankrupt Fees.

As the indications are that the bankrupt law will not be repealed, but will be amended in several important particulars, it is to be hoped that the changes will be such as will do away with some of the more prominent objections to the practices under the law. Besides the features which, if adopted, would give to a majority of the creditors the right of determining the assignee and the disposition of the estate, with other matters of interest in the working of the law, Congress should also turn its attention to the matter of fees and expenses which are charged against the estates which are bankrupt. It is represented that the cost of bankruptcy is so great that creditors get scarcely anything, and the greater part of the money is spent in legal expenses. The act of Congress regulates the fees of the clerks of the District Court and other officers, and also the commissions of court and the assignees, but these are subject to the right of the judges of the United States Supreme Court to fix the fees under section ten of the bankrupt act. The tendency among officers in bankruptcy to consider insolvent estates as wreckers do ships and cargoes cast upon the beach, thrown there by a mysterious Providence for their benefit only, ought to be repressed, and while the Senate and House are talking over the amendments to this bill let them consider this matter.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE monthly part of *To-Day* for January, containing the weekly numbers issued during December, is to hand. DIO LEWIS is the editor, and the To-Day Printing and Publishing Company of Philadelphia, the publishers. *To-Day* is edited with great care, and beautifully printed on heavy paper. Each number contains several handsome illustrations, and timely articles on sanitary topics from the pen of Dr. LEWIS. A number of well-known and popular writers contribute to its columns.

PERSONAL.

The prettiest new face, some say the prettiest woman in Washington this year, is the wife of the new Arkansas Senator, Dorsey. She is a Spanish-looking beauty, with very long black lashes, dark eyes, and rather small tidy figure.

It has been discovered by an antiquary in England that the name of Chaucer's mother was "Agnes." The long examination of a bundle of old deeds revealed this important fact.

Rev. Dr. Newman, late chaplain to the Senate, and pastor of the Metropolitian Methodist Church of Washington City, was thrown from his horse at Canton, China, recently and severely injured.

Kaffee Calcalli is the name of the King of Ashantee who is afflicted with 3,333 mothers-in-law. But as he can have any or all of them sacrificed at a state funeral, he probably enjoys a quiet life.

Colonel William McE. Dye, of Marian, Iowa, has accepted the position of Chief of Staff to the Khedive of Egypt. Col. Dye graduated from West Point in 1853, was formerly of the 8th Infantry, and at the time of his resignation in 1871 was Major of the 4th Infantry. Since then he has been farming in Iowa.

Charles Lennox Remond, who has just died, was one of the first colored men who became connected with the anti-slavery movement as a speaker in Massachusetts. He belonged to the Salem family, and inherited some wealth, which led him to be regarded as having aristocratic tendencies by other men of his race.

The mystery of Miss Bonney, who has been lying dead on her bed near Avon, New York, for seven weeks, but who had promised to rise miraculously, now seems to be solved in the most natural and prosaic way. A coroner examined the body on Monday, and he declares that decomposition was advanced very far, though the external appearance is about the same as when the woman died.

The admirers of Bret Harte will be glad to learn that his works have been recently translated into Danish.

No females over thirty years old are hereafter to be forwarded to Salt Lake City by the Mormon missionaries. "Bring 'em young," says Brigham Young.

Collector Allen, of New Bedford, Mass., who has been in England to testify in the Tichborne case, has returned, convinced that the claimant is a fraud, and that his counsel begins to believe it, too.

The Department of Immigration in New Zealand has extended an invitation to Mr. Joseph Arch, the famous agent of the agricultural laborers of England, requesting him to visit that country and examine and report upon its resources.

Aaron Boileau, brother-in-law of General Fremont, is now imprisoned in France for his connection with the unfortunate Memphis and El Paso Railroad affair. His offense consisted in recommending the negotiation of the bonds of this road, while French consul at New York city. His wife (a daughter of Thomas H. Benton) and six children are supported by friends at Boulogne. Fremont would be imprisoned as a felon if he should appear in France.

A memorial to Congress has been prepared in behalf of the widow of Joseph B. Leipsker, an American citizen, of New York, who was murdered in Peru some three years since, and robbed of ten to fifteen thousand dollars by a Major in the Peruvian army and Chief of Police of the city of Paita, and nephew of the late President of Peru.

OHIO NEWS.

Canton contains fourteen churches.

Grasser & Brand, of Toledo, import the hops used in their brewery, direct from Bavaria.

Portsmouth is getting ready for a street railway.

The roads in Perry county are said to be nearly impassable.

The Marietta *Register*, one of the oldest as well as one of the best country newspapers in the State, commences the New Year much enlarged in size and improved in other respects.

The wife of Charles Jungnickle, of Salineville, on Christmas eve, gave birth to triplets, a boy and two girls. Rather a numerous Christmas gift, that.

The Guernsey *Times* has experienced a change in proprietorship, Mr. W. K. Gooderl selling his interest to Mr. Taylor and retiring. The new firm consists of the old proprietors, Messrs. Lenfesty and Taylor.

There is in Cleveland a club composed of old men exclusively. The roll of membership shows one hundred and ten names, the youngest member being forty and the oldest seventy-five years of age. Game suppers are a specialty at this club, and people say they are uncommonly fine.

The Youngstown *Vindicator* says that one day last week, in that city, Wm. Ripple, with the assistance of a helper, turned out eight horse shoes in twelve and one-half minutes, which they claim is the best time on record.

A follower of Tweed lives in Salem. The treasurer of one of the colored churches, it is said, has been in the habit of adding a few dollars to the gas bill every month; seventy-two cents being the original amount of gas bill, he added three dollars, making three dollars and seventy-two cents. We have not learned the exact amount of "salary grab," but suppose it is something less than a million.

Some children of a Morgan county family, named Hurst, being left at home alone, recently, made in a brass or copper kettle some taffy from sorghum molasses that had soured. The acid of the molasses united with the metal of the kettle, making a compound that is deadly poison. The children ate freely, and soon after became very sick. Three died on Saturday, and the other two are not expected to recover.

The Marietta *Register* says: The Marietta Iron Works Company has been reorganized, and will be in the hands of new men, under the name of Marietta Iron Company. The change is a late one, and the works will start up very soon. The new owners will be under no embarrassment, and it may be confidently expected that this leading manufacturing interest of our city will again be the means of circulating a large amount of money in our midst, to the advantage, we trust, of its owners, workmen, and all concerned.

On Christmas the daughter of George Hart, of Stow, Summit county, was out with her father getting corn stalks. He was loading the sled, and she was driving, resting her feet on the double-tree and bracing back against the corn stalks which were placed across the sled. Her feet slipped, and she fell under the heels of the horse. The animal kicked, crushing in her face, and the team began to run. She was dragged or shoved along the ground for some distance before rescued. She died of her injuries on Sunday. She was a great favorite in the neighborhood, and her death causes profound grief.

The Woodsfield *Spirit* says that what is regarded as the finest crop of tobacco in that county, has been sold at $3 87½ per hundred poun ds, tied, qualified and delivered.

Isaac Overholtzer was found dead on the road near his farm, between Arcadia and Findlay, Hancock county, a few days ago. The deceased was about sixty years old and was subject to heart disease, from the effects of which he died.

Mr. George H. McCurdy, collector of the Ohio canal, has furnished the Akron *Beacon* a statement, showing the tonnage of articles arriving at and clearing from the port of Akron, on that canal, for the year ending November 30, 1873. The shipment of coal has been very large. A comparison of this year's clearance with that of last year shows an increase of 20,000 tons. The transactions in lumber are also noticeable, showing an increase over last year of 4,500,000 feet. The increase in the number of lath and shingles and in the amount of other building material has been correspondingly large.

John Kerwan was arrested in Circleville on Monday for an assault with intent to kill Mrs. Peter Medler, who is lying dangerously ill at present.

Robert J. Wallace and wife, of Toledo, were robbed of about $8,000 worth of jewelry on the 29th ult., and the police have no clue to the thieves.

Nobody killed his brother at Dodson, Christmas day, or any other day, and therefore nobody's brother was hung for the murder by a mob. The story was a very silly, poor and thin joke.

A little daughter of George Hart, in Stow Summit county, died of injuries received by a kick from a horse.

The Carrollton *Free Press*, of the 31st ultimo, says: On last Wednesday, at the residence of his son, Mr. John Deford died at the round old age of one hundred and two years. Mr. Deford has resided in Washington township for about thirty-three years, having removed there from the mountain district of Pennsylvania so long and ably represented in Congress by the Hon. Andrew Stewart, and for whom Mr. Deford invariably voted whilst in the district. He is the father of Hon. Wm. Deford, John Deford, Esq., at whose house he died, and Nathan Deford, of Iowa.

The Cleveland *Leader* commences the new year in a changed form, having dropped the folio for the quarto. The *Leader* is ably edited, neatly printed, and deservedly prosperous.

Ohio was admitted as a State in 1802. In 1800 her population was 45,365, and in 1810 had advanced to 230,760, the largest increase ever made in any State, excepting Kansas and Wisconsin, during the decade following its admission.

The Dayton *Journal* celebrated the new year by donning an entire new suit of the most handsome type. Col. W. D. Bickham, the editor, knows how to get up a spicy, reliable Republican newspaper; and in occasional tilts with other journalists always makes a good score.

Seven of the employees of the Cleveland *Herald* have worked on the paper for terms ranging from fourteen to thirty years. Mr. Jacob Sage, now commercial editor, has put in thirty years of his life in that office.

A country pedagogue in Henry county requested all of his scholars to "write a piece" under penalty of a thrashing. A rising genius got off the following:

"Lord of love
Look down from above
On us poor scholars;
We have hired a fool
To teach our school,
And pay him fifty dollars."

STATE NEWS.

There were 620 fires in Philadelphia during the year 1873, causing losses aggregating $1,019,079, on which there was insurance to the amount of $3,443,497. In 1872 there were 717 fires; losses $2,360,820; insurance $7,214,199.

The Illinois, the fourth and last steamship of the American line of Philadelphia, is completed, and will soon make her trial trip.

During the month of December the police of Philadelphia made 2,417 arrests.

The rolling mills of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, at Scranton, are now idle. The cause of the suspension is the extensive repairs which are being made upon the furnaces and machinery, and which will take some time to complete. This company has made 40,359 tons of rails during the year 1873.

A Mt. Carmel man bet that he could go through the motions of whetting a scythe with two sticks from eight o'clock one evening until daylight the next morning, and lost the bet at a quarter after one, when the stick fell from the benumbed hands, with which he could no longer hold them. Costs, ten dollars.

Reading turnkeys turn in bills for cat's milk.

York shipped 17,170 pounds of dressed poultry to Baltimore one day recently.

It is reported from Tamaqua that with the assent of the citizens there, the council asked for and received legislative permission last term to borrow $17,000 for borough improvements. It now transpires that the act passed empowers the council to borrow $70,000. They say it is the error of a clerk somewhere.

The Pottstown *Ledger* says: Miss Joanna Potts, of this borough, a maiden lady of eighty-five years, has made it a practice for a long time to have her neices and nephews assemble and partake with her their Christmas dinners. This year the old lady altered her usual programme, and gave them a tea party on Christmas day, in commemoration of the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, a century ago. About twenty-five persons sat down to the table, which was embellished with dishes of "ye olden times."

Mr. Daniel Knauer, of Pughtown, Chester county, has been suffering for several weeks from a scratch by a cat, which was inflicted on one of his heels, he having trod upon the feline in walking across his room in his bare feet about four weeks ago. The scratch was a very slight one, and no notice was given it at the time of its infliction, but in a few days it began swelling and has since been very painful, and at one time threatened to superinduce lock-jaw. His whole system appeared to have become poisoned from its influences, but he is now able to sit up, and promises soon to be restored to his usual health.

Ex-Confederate General Ransom, of North Carolina, attended a wedding in Norristown last week.

Captain William K. Leonard, an old, well known and highly respected citizen of Altoona, died on the evening of the 1st inst., of heart disease. He was in his fifty-seventh year.

The South Mountain Railroad is being pushed towards completion. It is now proposed to build a branch from the South Mountain line at Straustown to Bernville, and thence to Reading. This will give the latter city a new route to the State capital.

Mrs. Ephraim Romig, while stooping over a milk pail in a stable, in Douglass township, Montgomery county, suffered the loss of her teeth and got a broken jaw by a kick from a vicious cow close by.

Two Ashland men, one Celtic and the other Teutonic origin, each of whom had an eye matrimonial on the same lady, concluded to decide who should have her by running a foot race. The distance was one hundred yards, and the run was made in grand style, resulting in favor of the Dutchman. The Irishman gave up like a man, and vows to live a single life, unless he should be so fortunate as to live to marry the Teuton's widow.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "For some days past it has been known that negotiations were pending with a view of making a change in the management of the American Steamship Company as might fairly be looked upon as an advancement of its interests. We have to-day the authority of both parties for the announcement that Messrs. Peter Wright & Co. are hereafter to control the Philadelphia agency of this line, and the sailing days will be so arranged that, by the use of the other steamers in the Liverpool trade controlled by these gentlemen, the line will be make a regular weekly service between this port and Great Britain."

A movement is now on foot in the northeastern part of the State to organize a mammoth chorus to sing at the Centennial Celebration. If the project meets with favor and proper encouragement, they will commence training at an early day. The chorus is to consist of five hundred voices, to be selected from the best Welsh talent in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys.

The plate puddlers of Harrisburg have gone to work at the reduced rates—five dollars per ton.

Last Thursday was the eighteenth New Year of the Lancaster *Express*, and it signalized the occasion by appearing in a very handsome new dress.

Mrs. James Williams died very suddenly in Lancaster on the 31st ult., in a convulsion. She leaves nine young children to be cared for by her husband.

Rev. F. Aurand, of Fisherville, Dauphin county, has accepted a call to the Rebersburg Lutheran charge, in Centre county.

The Lebanon *Courier* says: "Rev. W. S. H. Keys, pastor of Trinity U. B. Church, of this place, is preparing to accompany Dr. Morris on a visit to the Holy Land. He expects to start about the middle of February, and be absent until July next."

The debate on the "grange" question at the recent meeting of the Experimental Farm Club, at West Grove, Bucks county, did not amount to much. Most of the speakers thought the granges are more efficient than the farmers' clubs because they are more systematic and compact. There were a few who took the opposite view. At the same meeting a report was made relative to the Agricultural College, showing that it was in a bad financial condition. After spending $30,000 per year there is nothing to show for it.

A poor man in Scranton lost a child by small-pox. During the sickness he was obliged to beg bread, but so fearful were the people of coming in contact with him, that the morsel that he did receive was barely sufficient to keep his family from starvation. When his child died he applied to the authorities for a coffin, but could not obtain one. Councilmen sent him to the poor directors, and the poor directors referred him to the commissioners, so that between the official benevolence of public men, the man returned home and made out of rough boards a box in which he placed his dead child. He was then obliged to carry the rude coffin to a grave, which he d

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 3, 1874.

The weekly bank statement, as received from New York by wire to-day, is favorable, showing a gain of $6,673,400 in total reserve, against an increase of $10,277,600 in total liabilities. The net reserves of banks is therefore $4,106,000 greater than last week. The following are the figures: Loans increased, $3,040,900; specie increased, $4,881,300; legal tenders increased, $1,794,100; deposits increased, $10,247,400; circulation increased, $30,200.

The stock market is fairly active, and the "January rise," which was predicted for about the 15th, has already set in, with every prospect of a buoyant market throughout the whole list for the next month, one of those Byronic tides in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

As a matter of interest we annex a table of the highest and lowest prices in the leading stocks made during the year 1873:

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
N. Y. Central and Hudson stock	106¾	77¾
Erie	35¾	25¾
Lake Shore	92¾	57¾
Pittsburgh	92¾	72¾
Ohio and Mississippi	43¾	21
Northwestern	85	31¾
Northwestern preferred	93¾	53
Rock Island	117¾	80¾
St. Paul	69¾	21¾
St. Paul preferred	79¾	43¾
Wabash	75¾	32¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	42¾	13
Hannibal and St. Joseph prefer.	71¾	21
Harlem	140	99
Del., Lack. and Western	106	79¾
New Jersey Central	106¾	85¾
Pacific Mail	48¾	23
C. and I. C	49¾	19¾
Western Union Telegraph	94¾	43¾
Union Pacific	89½	14¾
Panama	130	77¾

Comparing these figures with the quotations made to-day, the possibilities of the future are apparent.

—Foreign advices are not of any great importance, the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England remains unchanged, while the outside rate is 4 per cent., the bank making a gain of nearly £500,000 bullion during the week.

—The loan certificates of the New York banks still outstanding amount to $970,000, and the outstanding legal tenders as reported by the Treasury Department are $378,400,000, a slight reduction since the publishing of the monthly debt statement, as will be seen by a review of that statement given below.

—A list of dividends declared by the banks will be found in our advertising columns. The Farmers' Deposit National heads the list with a plump 8 per cent. for six months, then comes the Mechanics National with 7 per cent. for six months. The Union National declares 6 per cent., the Commerce, Allegheny National, Freehold and American 5 per cent. for six months, the United States bank, Tradesmen's National, People's of Allegheny, 4 per cent. The West End Savings bank, 3 per cent. for six months. The Dollar Savings bank of Allegheny, 4½ per cent., time not stated. The First National declares her regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent.

The payment of these dividends, while they will be but a transfer of funds from one account to another, or from one bank to another, will infuse corresponding life into trade circles, as the amount necessary to make these payments has been kept idle by the banks, and will now be released.

The reports of the various State banks, as given in another column, are recommended to notice; they all show good earnings, notwithstanding the severity of the past six months on all monetary institutions.

It is to be regretted that the reports of the banks professedly "Savings banks" are not given more in detail, after the example of the reports of the Dollar Savings Bank.

The patronage of these institutions is chiefly from mechanics, tradesmen and laborers who have little opportunity to keep themselves posted in financial matters and are consequently more liable to the influences of the panic; yet they are always readers of the newspapers, and are capable of forming correct judgment when a complete analysis in figures of the standing and condition of these banks is carefully and correctly printed in the advertising columns of the leading papers of the community, where the most interested can read and study the facts at their leisure and have them before them for constant reference. The want of such public exhibits to be kept before the people has already damaged the interests of depositors by inducing many to withdraw their savings and to hoard them where they are exposed to the danger of theft, and offer a constant temptation to their needless use, and to the resulting thriftlessness of the owners. And the drain will go on until something of the kind we suggest is done to counteract it.

—By the monthly report of the public debt for December we learn that the debt was increased during the month $8,452,379 71. The total principal of the debt outstanding is $2,249,343,262 16, on which there is unpaid of interest $40,647,025 44, giving a total of principal and interest of $2,291,792,287 60. There was at the same time cash in the treasury, of coin, $91,479,169 45; of currency, $4,377,837 98, exclusive of $26,720 000 of special deposits for redemption of certificates, making a total cash in the treasury, $123,476,961 45, reducing the total debt, less cash in the treasury, to $2,150,315,326 15. Debt less cash in the treasury 1st of December, 1873, $2,150,362,059 40—showing an increase during the past month of $2,433,272 71, decrease of the debt since June 30d, 1873, $11,495,619 60. Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, $64,623,512; interest accrued and not yet paid, $1,198,106; interest paid by the United States, $20,247,866 26; interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc., $4,666,054; balance of interest paid by the United States, $15,581,981.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street:

January 3, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	110¾	110¾	111	110¾	111¼	111⅛
Canton	76	76	76	76	76	76
Western Union Teleg'h	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	76	75⅝
Quicksilver	25	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Pacific Mail	49	49¼	49¼	49¼	49⅜	49⅜
Adams Express	68	68	68	68	68	68
Wells-Fargo Express	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
American Express	50	50	50	50	50	50
United States Express	50	50	50	50	50	50
New York Central	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Erie	27	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Michigan Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Southern	80	80	80½	80¼	81	80½
Illinois Central	129	129	129	129	129	129
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Rock Island	116	116	116	116	116	116
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	92	92	92	92	92	92
Do Preferred	120	120	120	120	120	120
Rock Island	117	117	117	117	117	117
St. Paul	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do Preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Fort Wayne	133	133	133	133	133	133
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Chicago and Alton	103	103	103	103	103	103
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.
1881, coupons	116¾	117
5-20s, 1862	113	113½
5-20s, 1864	113¾	114¾
5-20s, 1865	114¾	114¾
5 20s, new	114¾	114¾
5-10s, 1867	115¾	115¾
5-20s 1868	115	115¼
10-40s	111¾	112
10-40s, coupons	112¾	113¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾
New 5s	111	111
STATE BONDS.		
Tennessee, new	80¾	81
Tennessee, old	80	81
South Carolina, July	7¾	7¾
Missouri 6s	90	90

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	48¾
Penna. scrip	92¾
Reading	54¾
United Co.'s N. J.	116
Cam. & Amboy	120
Lehigh Valley	58¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	88¾
Central Transportation	41¾
P., C. and St. Louis 7s	70

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 3, 1873.

REMARKS—The weather is bright and warm more like spring than winter. The week's market closed much as it began; quiet and unchanged. It is a general opinion among dealers that a revival of trade is near at hand, and that when it does come it will be permanent.

The following are the receipts of the articles named for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,142
Cheese, boxes	152
Lard, bbls	115
Butter, bbls	26
Butter, pkgs	26
Bacon, hams	42
Bacon, sides	1,350
Corn, bush	410
Barley, bush	386
Oats, bush	1,000
Eggs, doz	5,452
Potatoes, bush	1,350

Below we give a table showing the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Friday, January 3, 1874:

Flour	Apples	Cheese	Corn	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Hay	Oats	Lard	Butter	Bacon pcs.
1,979	123	162	1,586	1,190	2,199	116	380	21	10	200	
1,267	111	84	1,216	241	1,177	15	240	1,000	15	100	
1,198	221	...	304	510	192	120	1,443	98	1	250	
1,642	72	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	1,365	13	5	100	
1,415	112	...	410	...	388	158	1,910	26	5	450	
8,356	667	284	3,826	2,152	4,389	730	5,310	152	36	1,100	

Bacon, 267 tierces; potatoes, 4,383 bushels.

Below will be found the ruling wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

ALE—X $3 ₩ bbl; XX $4; India ale $10 ₩ bbl; Base English ale, in gliderkins of 72 gals, $22 70@2 24; bbls, 41 gals, $42 20@ 04; hhds, 63 gals, $62 50@66 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $3 75; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale, in cases of 4 doz bottles, $3 ₩ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $3 ₩ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by E. & A. Burke, $3 ₩ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₩ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s, $2 75@3 25.

APPLES—The market is well supplied, with sales ranging from $2 00 to $3 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 60@70c ₩ gallon.

ARMS—Scots, ash, common, 3¼@4c; refined, 5c; 6@6½c, c; pearl, 16c; arsenic, 5c; black lead, 5c.

BEANS—Fair to choice navy, $1 90@2 20. Trade fair.

BORAX—We quote refined at 25c ₩ lb.

BARNES BAKING POWDER—Sales ₩ doz ¼ lb cans, $1 50; ₩ lb do, $2 00; 1 lb do, $5 00; ½ lb cans $2 50 ₩ doz.

BROOM CORN—Sales red and ordered together 5½@6½c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; bluri, 9½@10c ₩ lb.

BUTTER—We continue to quote choice butter at 36@37c, and common to fair at 12@20c ₩ lb.

BACON AND TOW LIONS—Following are the figures at which sales are made: Hams, extra sugar cured, 13½ lbs; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9 lb. 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 13@c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ₩ lb, 17½c; short tongues, extra sugar cured per doz, $7 50; long tongues, ₩ lb, 8½c; bacon hams 15@17c ₩ lb, 9c; bacon short rib sides, ₩ lb, 9½c; bacon clear sides, 10c ₩ lb; mess pork, ₩ bbl $18 75; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ₩ lb, 9¾c; prime lard do in half barrels, ₩ lb, 10¼c; prime leaf do in buckets, ₩ lb 10¾c; r fined do for summer use, in tierces, ₩ lb 9½c; refined do for summer use, in half barrels, 10¾c ₩ lb; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 10¾c ₩ lb; lard, refined, in 3 lb cavities, ₩ lb, 12c; refined do in 5 lb cavities, ₩ lb, 11¾c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13c; refined do in 5 lb pails, 12½c; ham sausage, 10c.

CANNED GOODS—Cases 2¼ lb California apricots, ₩ doz, $3 25; cases 2 lb blackberries, ₩ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb Winslow's nonesuch, ₩ doz, $ 50; cases 2 lb white cherries, extra, ₩ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb white cherries, ₩ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb red cherries, ₩ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb grapes, ₩ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb do seedless, ₩ doz, $2 25; cases 2¼ lb green gages, ₩ doz, $4 75; cases 2 lb green gages, ₩ doz, $3 75; cases 2½ lb egg plums, ₩ doz, $4 75; cases 2 lb egg plums, ₩ doz, $3 37; cases 2 lb damson plums, ₩ doz $2 25; cases 2 lb peaches, extra, ₩ doz, $3 50; case 2 lb peaches, ₩ doz, $2 40; cases 2 lb pie peaches, ₩ doz, $2 25; cases 2¼ lb California Bartlett pears, ₩ doz, $5 25; cases 2 lb Bartlett pears, ₩ doz, $2 75; cases 2 ₩ peaches, ₩ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb pine apple, ₩ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb orange quinces, ₩ doz, $2 25; cases 2 ₩ raspberries, ₩ doz, $2 00; cases 2 lb strawberries, extra, ₩ doz, $3 75; cases 2 lb strawberries, ₩ doz, $2 50; cases 3 lb asparagus, ₩ dozen, $4 75; cases 2 lb lima beans, ₩ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb string beans, ₩ doz, $2 00; cases 2 lb Winslow's green corn, ₩ doz, $2 95; cases 2 lb Yarmouth sugar corn, ₩ doz, $1 85; cases 2 lb Baltimore corn, ₩ doz, $2 25; cases 3 lb golden pumpkin, ₩ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb small green peas, ₩ doz, $3 00; cases 2 lb marrowfat green peas, ₩ doz, $ 75; cases, 2 lb green peas, ₩ doz $2 00; cases 2 lb succotash (corn and lima), ₩ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb tomatoes, ₩ doz $2 25; cases 2 lb Baltimore tomatoes ₩ doz $1 85; cases 1 lb Winslow's lobsters, ₩ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb mackerel in soy, ₩ doz, $3 00; cases 1 lb California fresh salmon, ₩ doz, $3 25; cases 2 lb do, ₩ doz, $4 50; cases Winslow's spiced salmon, ₩ doz, $2 50; case 2 lb do, ₩ doz, $4 50; cases 2 lb fresh mackerel, ₩ doz $4 50; cases 1 lb cove oysters, full, ₩ doz, $1 40; cases 2lb do, ₩ doz; cases 1 lb cove oysters, light, ₩ doz, $1 10; cases 2 lb do, $2 00; cases 1 lb spiced oysters, lunch, $1 75; cases 2 lb do, $2 75; cases 1 lb cherry stone clams, ₩ doz, $2 00; cases 2 lb do, $3 50.

CARBON OIL—We are reported sales at works, f. o. b., at 19½c ₩ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots from stores.

CANDLES—We continue to quote as follows: $10 to $13 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 per case of four dozen papkages.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $2 30 ₩ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 40 ₩ bush.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 11½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phenix $2 00@2 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00 @3 50.

CHEESE—We have no change to note and quote as follows: Good Ohio DAIRY 12½@13c; prime Ohio Factory, September make, 14½@15c to the trade, and 15@15½c in a jobbing way; Young America 18c; Nutmeg 16c; prime to choice Ohio Switzer 16@18c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales 5¾@6½c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales bright new crop apples at 5@ 5½c; Peaches 10@12c for prime halves.

EGGS—We quote strictly fresh at 31@32c ₩ dozen, packed at 18@25c.

FISH—No. 1 extra mess mackral $35; No. 1 mess do, $33; extra No. 1 shore mackrel, $28; No. 1 shore mackrel, $25; extra No 1 bay mackrel, $19; No. 1 bay mackrel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackrel, $17; No. 2 bay mackrel, $14; large No. 3 mackrel, $12 50; No. 3 mackrel, $10; extra Labrador herring, $5 50 ₩ box; fat fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish, $6 50 ₩ 100; Georges, scales, 500 ₩ box; No. 1 do, 350 ₩ box.

FEATHERS—No. 1, 72@80c ₩ lb; No 2 C, 40@70c, as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR—There is a firm feeling in the market, though prices are not quotably higher. We quote as follows:

St. Louis	$9 25@9 50
Kentucky white wheat	8 50
Ohio and Indiana	8 00
Minnesota	7 50
Wisconsin	7 00
Rye flour	5 50

GROCERIES—The market is reported firm, and as there has been an advance in coffees and sugars a downward rise may occur in the market at any time. This, then, is a good time to buy. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Green Rio coffee, choice, 21c; strictly prime 20½c; prime, 19½c; fair do, 18½c; old government java 31@33c ₩ lb; roasted do in papers, 34c; in bulk 33@c; Java in papers, 40c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50@$1 10 ₩ lb; Gunpowder 50@$1 25; Imperial 50@$1 00 ₩ lb; d japan 55@$1 00 ₩ lb; Oolong 25@85c ₩ lb; fancy $1 00 ₩ lb; Souchon 50@85c ₩ lb.

Sugar—Standard Ex C 10½c; Standard B 10¼c; Standard A 10½c; standard hards 11½c.

Molasses—Choice New Orleans 75c; prime 68@70c.

Syrups—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Silver Gloss 65c; per gallon; Barrels 5c ₩ gallon.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7½c.

HOMINY—We are reported sales at $4 50@5 00 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—The arrivals continue light and prices are firm. We quote: Wheat—Red winter, $1 55@ 1 60, and $1 65@1 70 for amber and white. Oats—Prime white, 50@55c, and mixed, 48@49c. Corn—Prime, shelled, 70@75c; mixed, 68@70c; old ear, 70 @75c, and new from 60@65c. Rye is held at 85@90c.

HORSE—1873's, 2@3 00 ₩ lb; 1870's, 350@400; 1871's, 150@190.

HAY—Sales baled on wharf at $19@24; wagon, $20@26. Straw $14 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in good supply, with sales in a regular way $4 00 to 5 00 per bbl.

PICKLES—Medium, bbls, $16; medium half bbls, $8 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $8; pints, plain or mixed, per dozen, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $4 75; gallons, plain, $8 50; Hexagon, gallons, mixed, $10; English cnow chow, pints, $4 50; English chow chow, quarts, $6; English mixed pickles, pints, $3; English mixed pickles, quarts, 6; English cauliflower, pints $3; English cauliflower, quarts, $5; English capers, pints, $3 50; English mousall pickles, pints, $4 50; English mixed white onions, quarts, $7 50; English cherkins, pints, $3 75; English cherkins, quarts, $6 50; English Mousall pickles, pints, $4 50.

POTATOES—Sales at $1 15@1 25 for prime; mixed 9@9c ₩ bushel. *Sweet*—Baltimore $4 50@5 50 ₩ bunnel; Jerseys $5 50@6 75.

PEARS—Bunnby $2 00@2 30 ₩ bushel; clover $5 ₩ bushel; flax seed $1 80@1 90 ₩ bushel.

WHISKY—Highwines 99c@$1 ₩ gallon.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $2 30 ₩ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 40 ₩ bush.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 11½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ₩ lb.

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CITY MATTERS.

The Presidents of Councils.

There will be no opposition to the re-election of Dr. A. H. Gross and Major Wm. B. Negley as Presidents of the respective Councils to which they belong. They have both made efficient officers, and both are well qualified for the duties required of them. The public will be well pleased to have them continued in their present honorable positions.

Week of Prayer—Second Day.

According to the recommendation of the United States branch of the Evangelical Alliance, the following are the subjects for prayer and conference to-day (Monday):

Confession—Our common unworthiness and guilt.

Thanksgiving—For national, domestic and personal mercies, temporal and spiritual.

Supplication—For special blessings on the Week of Prayer.—Dan. 9, 7; Mal. 3, 10.

Internal Revenue Collections.

Following are the amounts of revenue collected in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania District for six months, ending December 31, 1873:

Spirits	$ 88,718 91
Tobacco	131,038 45
Fermented liquors	73,739 36
Banks	41,954 60
Other collections	496 81
Penalties, &c	268 70
Total for six months	$336,125 83

The Gramming System.

Baltimore has wisely decided not to receive in her high school for girls any children under 12 years of age. And what is good for the children of Baltimore in this respect would be beneficial for little boys and girls all over the land. There is too much cramming and forcing in all our schools. Learning is an excellent thing; so is eating; but there is a mental as well as a physical dyspepsia, and the former is by far the worse disease of the two, and it is absolutely barbarous to make helpless children the involuntary victims of brain diseases.

An Elopement.

During the holidays, a daughter of Theodore Zeigenheim, a resident of Oil City, visited her aunt, Mrs. Burke, who keeps a boarding-house on Cedar avenue, Allegheny. While there a mutual attachment arose between the young girl and one of the boarders, on account of which the daughter was called home. Her admirer followed her and brought her to Allegheny, where they were married by Alderman Kelley. The father followed them, and has instituted suit against the alderman for marrying a minor, and will make charges of conspiracy against his sister. He is also trying to regain possession of his child.

Rioting in Lawrenceville.

A party of disguised men made a raid on a saloon on Penn street, near Fortieth, on Wednesday night last, demolishing most of the ware and stealing about fifteen dollars and five boxes of cigars. After perpetrating this devilment, they proceeded up street, and meeting a band that was serenading, drove the members into the residence of Mr. Winter. The marauders also entered the house, and a general fight was participated in, some of the rioters receiving some heads from a club wielded by Mr. Winter. Anthony Eberly, Wm. Geissinger, A. Cook, Joseph Johnson, John Kennedy and John Fay, of the rioters, have been arrested, and each held in the sum of one thousand dollars for a hearing before Deputy Mayor Nichols. Warrants have been issued for others also who were in the rioting party.

Mortality in Pittsburgh, 1873.

The following is a summary of the deaths in Pittsburgh (including the new South Side wards) for the year 1873, as compiled from the books of the Health Officer:

Males	1,834
Females	1,685
Total	3,519

These were distributed as follows:

Old city	2,414
South Side	705

The deaths throughout the city from consumption during the year were as follows:

Males	157
Females	169
Total	326

It will be seen that the deaths from consumption constitute 9-26 per cent. of the total mortality of the year.

The City Tax Levy for 1874.

As soon as the new city Councils shall have been organized and the committees appointed, the first business in order will be the arrangement of the different appropriations and the adoption of the ordinance therefor. This the law requires to be done before the first day of March. The matter is a most important one, and will require, at the hands of the Finance Committee, serious attention and consideration. The estimates for the different departments must be made by the several committees and then presented to the Finance Committee for decision. After the committee shall have decided upon the amounts required for all purposes for the fiscal year, the tax levy is then made and an ordinance is prepared in accordance therewith and presented to Councils for adoption. As there are $2,000,000 of water bonds issued, the interest thereon will have to be provided for, amounting to $140,000. The police force is to be increased twenty-five men, which will require an addition to last year's appropriation for this purpose of nearly $20,000. Whether there are any other large additions to be made we do not know. The extension of the Fire Department to the new districts, building of houses, purchase of engines, and the extension of the Fire Alarm telegraph having been completed, will allow a very large reduction on last year, probably $130,000.

THE LOST BONDS.

Arranging the Securities—Meeting of the Finance Committee.

On Saturday afternoon the Finance Committee met for the purpose of continuing the arrangements for the security of the city for the hypothecated water bonds. A verbal report was received from the Controller; and they heard further reports, verbally, from the sub-committee appointed to examine the property which the stockholders and directors of the Nation Trust Company propose to mortgage to the city, to secure the claim of the municipality. The property is to be taken at two-thirds its value, and a first lien is to be given to the city. The sub-committee was authorized to continue negotiations until the mortgages are fully prepared, when they shall report to the General Committee and they in turn will present the matter to Councils.

The committee also had under consideration the redemption of the street bonds in Philadelphia, and it was decided to redeem the $5,000 of the Thirty-third street bonds on deposit there.

The committee then adjourned.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Preparing for an Election in February.

The Democratic City Executive Committee met at the St. Charles Hotel, Saturday, to take action relative to the next city election. Christopher Magee, Esq., presided, and John A. Elder acted as Secretary. The chairman stated that the early call had been made in view of the fact that an election might be necessary in February next.

Mr. J. C. Barr offered a resolution to hold a Convention in the Court House, on ——, to nominate candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer—the Convention to consist of two delegates from each district in the city.

A discussion then followed on the mooted question whether an election was or was not likely to be held in February next. All agreed, however, that the Democracy should be prepared for any emergency.

The resolution was finally amended so as to fix Saturday, January 24th, as the time for holding the primary elections for delegates, who were called to meet in Convention at the Court House on Tuesday, January 7, "to transact such business as might be brought before them."

It was then decided to appoint a sub-committee of five whose duty it will be, during the interim between the present and the time fixed for holding the primary elections, to act in an advisory capacity. The committee consists of C. Magee, Esq., Chairman, and Messrs. Jas. Irwin, Uzziah Stewart, James P. Barr, J. W. Patterson, and John Murray, Sr. This committee, if a decision is rendered, will decide whether or not a City Convention will be called, and will also have power to call upon the Mayor to issue his proclamation for an election if they deem it proper in case an adverse decision is given by the Attorney General.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Meeting of the Committee—Approval of Secretary's Bonds—Outsiders to be Excluded from the Books.

An adjourned meeting of the Water Committee was held on Saturday, when the new Secretary, Mr. John T. Duff, presented his bond, which was approved. The sureties are John A. Myler, Robert A. Herron and George H. Anderson, and the sum $25,000.

Mr. Charles Siebert, who has lately had charge of the books and papers, turned the same over, and stated that he found difficulty in getting at the true state of affairs. He also stated that there was little disposition on the part of the clerks in the office to co-operate with him, and that all he could find out was what he could worm out himself. There were two or three persons in the office had keys also to the secretary's desk. He did not know how many understood the combination to the lock of the safe. On Friday evening, directly after the late secretary had left the office, the book of bond stubs was carried off.

Mr. W. C. McCarthy moved that all papers, books, accounts, keys, etc., pertaining to the late Commission be handed over to the new Secretary, who would be held strictly responsible for the affairs of the office. Carried.

A resolution was then adopted that the late Secretary be denied access to the office.

Mr. Chalmers moved that in order to better understand the workings of the office of the Commission that this committee adjourn to said office.

This was agreed to, and the committee moved to the upper room, where they found Mr. Kennedy, civil engineer, and the assistant clerk to the late commission, and procured the different keys, pay rolls, time books, probated and unprobated bills and other papers belonging to the office.

The new Secretary was placed in possession of these effects, and the committee adjourned to meet this evening.

THE WATER BOND RECORDS.

Serious Work by the Water Committee

Arrest of Civil Engineer Kennedy and Ex-Secretary Ross, on a Charge of the Larceny of Records—Mr. McCarthy Prosecutor.

More serious business in connection with the water bond trouble and the affairs of the late Commission took place on Saturday night, and caused considerable excitement about Municipal Hall. It will be seen by the report of the proceedings of the Water Committee during the afternoon, published elsewhere, that there existed a suspicion that the books of the department were being either tampered with, or that some of them had been or would be purloined. Mr. Seibert, who temporarily had charge of the accounts, in handing over the books to the new Secretary, reported that part of the records were missing, and that there were duplicate keys of the Secretary's desk in the hands of a second or perhaps third parties. He further stated that the books were not correct, or that he could not balance some of the accounts, and that there were interferences with him in his work. The result of this was the action of the committee elsewhere reported.

It was late in the afternoon when the committee had completed the examination of affairs in the Water Commission rooms, and when they left, it appears Mr. Ross, ex-Secretary, and Mr. Kennedy, civil engineer, appeared. Mr. W. C. McCarthy felt a suspicion that all was not right, and that if any interference with affairs was intended, it would be done that evening. After consultation with members of the committee, Mr. McCarthy had Officer Joseph Cupples placed on watch, with instructions to arrest either Mr. Ross or Mr. Kennedy, or both, should they attempt to carry anything away from the office. It would appear that Ross left before Mr. Kennedy, and that he was supposed to go away empty-handed. Mr. Kennedy, however, appeared out side of the office with a package of books. The officer followed, and making sure that the package contained books, arrested Mr. K. on Smithfield street, near Strawberey alley. The prisoner was brought to the Mayor's private office, where he was held until acting Mayor Butler arrived.

THE PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. McCarthy then made information charging Ross and Kennedy with the larceny of valuable documents. The information recites that "on the 26th day of December, or thereabouts, A. D. 1873, in the city of Pittsburgh, a certain John Ross and W. H. Kennedy, with force and arms, etc., did steal, take and carry away the property of the Water Committee of the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, one book containing certain accounts of value to the said Water Committee of the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh."

Warrants were made out for the accused and subsequently a search warrant was also issued. Mr. Kennedy was at once brought before the acting Mayor, and he at once sent for friends to give bonds for him. Colonel Phillips hearing that there was more trouble on hand dropped in, but declined to go upon the bond. Bail in $4,000 was soon furnished, however, for a hearing on Wednesday and Mr. Kennedy was released.

MR. KENNEDY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Kennedy stated that he knew nothing of the nature or contents of the books, and had no idea of anything wrong in the transaction. Mr. Ross had handed him the package, and requested him to take it when going home to his (Ross') stable, which was on Mr. K's road. The books were also examined, and we are told are not important, although they must belong to the office. One of them is marked "Bond record," and the other "ledger" and both are small. There are important records in them but it is said that the same are elsewhere in the books of the office and that these were abandoned by Mr. Ross after he had run them for a time. How much importance may pertain to them, whether they will throw any knew and needed light upon the missing bond question and whether the accused are criminally responsible for the act of taking them away remains to be seen.

Mr. Kennedy we may say has been in the engineering department of the city, for a number of years and has always borne a good character.

THE ARREST OF MR. ROSS.

Officers Cupples, Long and Scott, with the warrant for Mr. Ross, visited Shady Side after seven o'clock, and there patiently or impatiently awaited his arrival home. He did not arrive until after eleven o'clock, whereupon he was arrested and brought to the city. Mr. Frank Ardary brought the parties into the city and it was two o'clock before matters were arranged at the Mayor's office. Mr. Ross gave bail in the sum of $4,000 for a hearing at the same time with Mr. Kennedy, Wednesday. It is understood that Mr. Ross' house is to be sacrificed. The bond stub book, reported as missing, is in the safe of the City Controller.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The New Constitution—Discrimination in Freight and Passenger Charges—Free Passes, Etc.

The Philadelphia *Press* states that a meeting of freight agents has been held in that city, for the purpose of revising the existing tariffs, so as to conform to a clause of the new Constitution, which provides "that persons or property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction, to any more distant station."

There were present at the meeting, Messrs. J. Lowrie Bell, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; Ellis Clark, of the North Pennsylvania Railroad; John Taylor, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; P. S. Wyckoff, Central Railroad of New Jersey; B. A. Fageman, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; P. R. Weitzell, of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad.

After a conference, lasting until midnight, the meeting adjourned, without arriving at any definite conclusion as to what course to pursue.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was not represented at the meeting from the fact that the provisions of the Constitution does not apply to them, since they have always pursued the policy of not discriminating in freight and passenger charges in favor of distant points to the detriment of way stations.

FREE PASSES ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

It has been customary for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to allow all yearly free passes issued by them, expiring on the 1st day of January, extend their privileges until the 15th day of January, and no doubt by the time parties holding them to have them renewed. Through a misunderstanding of a provision in the new Constitution, and believing it to apply immediately to the injunctions of the road, great trouble was occasioned on the main line Friday by an order, which had been issued some time since, instructing conductors to refuse all free passes, and several parties had been refused a free ride, complaint was entered at the main office and the order revoked. The error arose from the fact that the Pennsylvania Company having a clause in its charter allowing them to issue free passes, have not as yet accepted the provisions of the new Constitution, and consequently may issue such passes as they may deem necessary and proper until they seek special legislation. The section in the new Constitution is as follows: "The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of the constitution."

HOMICIDE.

Barroom Row at Elizabeth.

A YOUNG MAN SHOT.

The Murderer Rescued from Officers --Coroner's Inquest.

A dispatch was received yesterday morning, at the Mayor's office, announcing that a murder had been committed at Elizabeth, on the Monongahela river, and that the perpetrator, after arrest, had been rescued by a crowd of his friends. The Mayor was requested to send a squad of police to arrest the party, and to quell a riot that was imminent, and also to notify the Coroner. Detective Wilmot, with several patrolmen, started on the church train of the Connellsville Railroad, but at last accounts had not arrested the murderer. Coroner McCallin went up on the same train and held an inquest in the evening.

From the testimony it appears that a number of miners attached to the works of Mr. O'Neill, together with others, met in the barroom of Edward Maley, at Elizabeth, on Saturday evening. A difficulty arose about midnight, and it resulted in a row threatening destruction to everything. A man named Patrick Slevin, reported as being a miner, shot a young man named David Lynch. An attempt was made to arrest the perpetrator and he was in custody of the proper officers at one time but was rescued by a crowd of his friends. Young Lynch was taken to a house near by, and surgical aid summoned, but notwithstanding, he died about four o'clock Sunday morning. Deceased was about twenty-one years of age and has very respectable relatives residing at McKeesport. His brother, it is said, is a clerk at Mr. O'Neills works, but whether this circumstance had anything to do with the affair we have not learned.

The Corners jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above given. A dispatch received by acting Mayor Butler, states that the officers have not succeeded in capturing the murderer.

THE PRISON BOARD.

The Publication of the License Lists—Fees of the Warden for United States Prisoners—Re-election of Warden Smith—Contracts Awarded, Etc.

The Prison Inspectors held a regular meeting on Saturday, when the following business was transacted:

THE LICENSE LISTS.

Judge Stowe, Chairman of the Quarterly Committee, made a report stating that the committee had examined the bills of the official newspapers, for publishing the November list of licenses granted, and found them to be correct. Their payment was recommended. The committee suggested that hereafter the license list be inserted once in each of the official newspapers, instead of three times which has heretofore been the practice, and the Board adopted the suggestion.

FEES FOR THE UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

Judge Sterrett, Chairman of the Special Committee, to which was referred the matter of the fees by the Warden of the county jail, for United States prisoners, reported that the matter had been fully investigated, and that the committee was of the opinion, that the Warden had no authority to receive the fees for his own benefit; that he was entitled only to the salary fixed by the Board together with the dwelling furnished, and light and fuel accommodations; and that, while it was his duty to receive and keep United States prisoners, neither he nor the Board had any right to collect the fees. It was the duty of the County Commissioners, the financial agents of the county to supervise the collection, and to see that the money is paid in. The committee recommended that the Warden be required to furnish a list of the United States prisoners, their date of confinement and discharge, in order that the County Commissioners may make correct calculations as to the amount to be collected. This suggestion was adopted.

RE-ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Board then unanimously re-elected A. W. Smith Warden of the jail, and W. H. McKelvey, M. D., jail physician.

The contract for furnishing meat to the jail prisoners was let to W. Peters, the only bidder, at four cents per pound. The bread contract was awarded to John Siagle at thirty-five cents per pound.

FINANCE REPORT.

The report of the Secretary, County Controller Warner, was then read and adopted. The following exhibit was made:

Report of the receipts of County Treasurer on account of liquor License Fund for 1873:

From 248 transfers	$ 1,340 00
From 1,847 licenses granted	227,015 53
Total	$228,355 53
Cost on hand January 1, 1873	9,140 87
Total receipts from all sources	$237,396 40

The disbursements were:

Salary of Samuel Kilgore, Treasurer of License Fund, from March 1, 1873, to March 4, 1873	$ 500 00
Extra Clerk hire for Treasurer, while issuing licenses	200 00
Printing blanks and notices	49 00
Pittsburgh "Dispatch," for advertising list of licenses granted	1,937 00
Pittsburgh "Gazette"	1,711 00
Pittsburgh Commercial	1,660 00
"Freiheits Freund"	1,795 50
Board of Managers of Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum	5,500 00
Balance in Treasury	$174,488 63—237,396 40

Judge Ewing, Commissioner Beckert and Controller Warner were appointed Quarterly Committee.

COUNTY BRIDGES.

Report by the County Engineer—He Recommends Stone and Iron for Bridges.

George M. Bowman, County Engineer and Surveyor, has submitted his report to the Commissioners, relative to the number, location and condition of the bridges of the county. He estimates the amount required to meet the expenditures for 1874 at $52,783. In regard to the bridges, Mr. Bowman says:

Since my accession to the office, on the 24th day of June last, most of the bridges of the county have been personally examined, either by myself or my assistant, and together we have traversed nearly two hundred miles. Many of the bridges were found to require more or less repairing, either of the masonry or wood work, and frequently of both; and while the value of the work could be approximately estimated, persons could not be found to undertake it, at a reasonable margin of profit. Repairing, therefore, has become an extensive item of expenditure, and now that our fences are largely consumed, so that the value of timber is constantly increasing, it becomes a question for serious consideration whether stone either for the whole or in part should not be employed in the construction of county bridges, or some other and better plan adopted than now in common use, whereby the main parts can be protected from the injurious effects of the weather. The ordinary open bridges in general use do not, under the most favorable circumstances, last more than from ten to twelve years, and often require more or less repairs in five or six.

The different kinds and number of bridges now in use in the county, as far as ascertained, are five iron-arch or bowstring; seven wooden-arch or bowstring, four of which are covered and one covered truss; nine stone arches, and sixty-seven common open wooden structures. Of the different kinds of material herein mentioned, the stone arch is unquestionably the most durable, and when a sufficient foundation can be had, and the location such that a stone arch is admissible, I would recommend its adoption in preference to any other.

With regard to iron for common county bridges, I have to say that its use is to some extent an experiment, and time alone can demonstrate its economical and practicable; but would venture the opinion that if an iron structure *of good material* can be had at about twice the cost of an ordinary wooden truss bridge, it would be well to adopt it. As to the utility of covering wooden bridges, the result of my observations has been unfavorable; for in a few months after completion the weather-boarding is torn off, leaving the timber exposed to the destructive influence of the elements, rendering it in a short period little better than an ordinary open structure; and I can conceive of no way by which such vicious conduct can be prevented.

A COMPARISON.

The Cost of Our Common Schools.

In the forthcoming annual report of the city Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. Luckey compares the expenditures in this all important department, with the expenditures for alcoholic and malt beverages and tobacco, with some effect. His estimates show the aggregate expenditures for school purposes in this city as less than $600,000, which he claims is not one-quarter of the sum wasted in intoxicating drinks. The latter he figures at $2,000,000. These figures are arrived at by first ascertaining the number of gallons of whisky, wine and beer consumed in the United States, by dividing the amount of revenue received by the government by seventy cents, the rate of taxation per gallon. This sum is then used as a divisor with the population of the United States as the dividend, and the quotient is taken as the amount consumed by each inhabitant. The population is then nullified by the quotient as above obtained, and the sum is taken as the amount consumed in the city. By estimating each drink, including liquors, malt and spiritous, at ten cents, the cost of beverages is ascertained to be over two millions of dollars. Superintendent Luckey has also been figuring on the cost of tobacco and cigars consumed each year in the city, but the calculations are not definite and the figures can-man desired. He is satisfied that over half a million dollars are spent annually for the "weed."

The cost per head for drinks and tobacco is figured at $18 50, and for the running of the public schools at $4 80.

We are indebted to Mr. James Onslow, who filled the position of Sergeant-at-Arms to the late Constitutional Convention, for a very neat and useful little book of reference. It contains a copy of the new Constitution, the vote on its adoption, biographical sketches of the members and officers of the Convention, etc. It was compiled by Mr. A. D. Harlan, second assistant clerk of the body. Mr. Onslow leaves for Harrisburg to-day, to be present at the opening of the Legislature. Any of our citizens desiring to have business transacted with any of the departments at the State capital could entrust it to no better person than Mr. Onslow. He is acquainted with all public men, and is thoroughly posted in the routine business. He makes the Lochiel House his headquarters while in Harrisburg.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending January 2, 1873, and furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counsellors at law and solicitors for American and Foreign patents, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Combined Lamp Shade and Drip Cup—James S. Atterbury and Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, Application filed November 14, 1873.

Wagon Standard—Cyrus W. Saladee, Pittsburgh. Application filed November 28, 1873.

Game Apparatus—John C. Wilhelm, Shaver's Creek. Application filed November 8, 1873.

Device for Detaching Horses—Israel L. Landis, Lancaster. Application filed July 14, 1873.

Tree Protector—Jonathan Neff, Dallastown. Application filed December 5, 1873.

Sad and Fluting Iron—Lawrence Mooney, Allegheny, assignor to Rachel Mooney, same place. Application filed August 29, 1873.

Device for Removing Snow from Railways—Jane Ann Bryant, Pottsville. Application filed November 12, 1873.

Till Alarm—Wesley Malick, Erie. Application filed January 24, 1873.

Car Coupling—J. Wilson Hess, Montandon.

Ingot-Mold—Matthew T. Mooney, Johnstown. Application filed August 19, 1873.

Window-Blind Stay—Alfister—Robert C. Beach and George A. Berry, Tidioute. Application filed March 26, 1873.

Spark-Arrester—John W. Seigh, Johnstown. Application filed December 6, 1875.

OHIO.

Machine for Formin Pans—E. Ruesner, Cincinnati.

Ring Holder—L. Fawcett, Salem.

Corn Dropper—R. M. and W. H. Bowman, London.

Apparatus for Charging Soda Fountains—J. C. Kennedy, Toledo.

Fence-Post—H. S. Ross, Millville.

Cultivator—G. Slusser, Hillsborough.

Still Coupling—G. M. Dunlap, Springfield.

Ruler—F. A. Combes, Cleveland.

Tucker for Sewing Machines—J. H. Bean, Cincinnati.

Lithographic Transferred Print—O. P. Wolff, Cincinnati.

Tool for Holding Inkstands—A. W. Brinkerhoff, upper Sandusky.

Leather Perforating Machinery for Harness Makers—L. D. Woodmansee, Hamilton.

Re-issue.

Gage for Sewing Machines—C. C. Roberts, Perrysburg.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

As already announced, Miss Clara Morris begins her engagement at the Opera House tonight. Her success is, we believe, well assured. The character of "Cora" in "Article 47," in which she appears, is said to be one of her best, and well calculated to draw upon her most wonderful powers as an emotional actress. She has not failed to please and astonish the most critical audiences in leading American cities, and there can be little doubt of her reception here. The box office is open for the sale of seats for any night during the engagement of Miss Morris.

Academy of Music.

Mr. Jos. K. Emmet closed at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, having played one of the most successful engagements ever known in this city. The size of his audiences was limited only by the capacity of the theater. "Fritz" goes hence to Baltimore, we believe.

Trimble's Varieties.

At the Varieties Theater, on Penn avenue, to-night, a number of new and accomplished artists will make their first appearance in this city. In the list of names we find those of Emil Goroux, Olla Zomarra, Cora Cushman, Bryant and Williams, all engaged at a heavy cost. Nearly all the old favorites remain. So that the patrons of the theater can look forward to a series of most enjoyable performances. There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

RENTS should now be coming down.

THE city police were paid their monthly salaries on Saturday.

THE Pittsburgh Councils will meet to-day at two P. M. for organization.

A RUMOR is again afloat that the Woods mill is to be started at an early day.

DR. JAS. PRESTLEY delivered his last discourse Saturday evening at Library Hall.

THE Mexican Veteran Association, will meet at Captain Hope's armory, on Wednesday evening, to hear reports of committees.

A CHARGE of disorderly conduct was made by Mary Ford against John Haldon, before Alderman Anderson, on Saturday.

MESSRS. BYERS, M'COLLOUGH & Co., have put their bar mill on double turn. The balance of their mill is running single turn.

JAMES WARRICK will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Shore, in answer a charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by Mattie Gordon.

AT half-past four o'clock on Friday morning Mr. Joseph Adams, an old and respected citizen, died at his residence No. 861 Penn street.

ARCHY MONTAGUE was committed for trial Saturday evening by acting Mayor Butler, on the charge of larceny preferred against him by Daniel Hugus.

THE new Nethodist Episcopal Church at Hillside, Cambria county, was dedicated yesterday. Dr. I. C. Pershing officiated, assisted by Rev. J. A. Miller.

A MASS MEETING of the unemployed is announced to be held this evening at eight o'clock in Military Hall, Diamond alley. English and German speakers will be present.

THE will of the late Joseph G. Comstock, of Sharpsburg, was filed in the Register's office on Saturday. The deceased willed all his property and effects to his wife.

ALL the numbered streets on the South Side will hereafter have the word "south" prefixed to them, to distinguish them from streets of the same number this side of the river.

THE suit against David *alias* Skipper Morgan, for the larceny of four bottles of whisky during the fire at Dodds' distillery saloon, on the South Side the other night, has been dismissed.

THE Street Committee held a meeting on Saturday night, and directed the issuing of notes for $6,500, which it is proposed to have discounted for the purpose of meeting certain expenses.

A WOMAN was noticed stealing the crape from the door knob of a residence in the lower part of the city on Saturday night. She eluded an officer who was notified of the singular theft.

SAMUEL D. FAULKNER had a hearing before Deputy Mayor Butler yesterday afternoon, on a charge of bigamy preferred by John D. Snyder. In default of $1,000 bail he was committed for trial.

LAST evening a small boy, while attempting to walk onto a flat, fell off a plank into the river at the foot of Locust street, Allegheny. He was rescued by two men who were standing by at the time.

REV. ALEX. CLARK has begun the publication of a new serial story in the *Schoolday Magazine*. The title is "Starting Out: a Story of the Ohio Hills." The first chapters appear in the January number.

THE Board of Viewers for the new postoffice cite will meet in the United States Court-rooms at ten o'clock this morning, to consider the claims of those holding property on Smithfield street and Fourth avenue site.

SATURDAY a charge of assault was made before Alderman D. L. Smith, against a youth of Allegheny named William Orr, who is said to have struck an infant son of John F. Ragan in the face with a base ball bat.

ON Friday night thieves broke into the storerooms of Beatty Bros. & Co., Wilkinsburg, and sprung a trap which had been set for them. The noise of the trap alarmed the merchant in time to see the thieves make their escape.

MESSRS. MCKNIGHT, DOWNEY & Co. shipped fifty-one tons of merchant iron to New York city, on Friday, which is to be re-shipped by steamer to California. The above amount will fill five cars. Quite a respectable train.

THE Attorney General has recommended that pardons be issued to John B. Wright and George Waters, convicted about six years ago, in this city, of counterfeiting, and since then imprisoned at the Western Penitentiary.

THE pipe works of Messrs. Evans, Clow, Dalzell & Co., which have been stopped for some time, are now running again. These works are situated opposite the Fourteenth ward and are among the finest in the country.

MESSRS. ROBINSON, REA & Co., are building two large blast engines and also a 32 inch stroke for Sixteenth ward. The material of engine is to be first class in all its equipments, and is to be used to run the large plate mill at their works.

A WARRANT was issued on Saturday by Alderman Anderson for the arrest of Mary L. Jones, who is charged by F. J. Kirk with calling him a murderer and publicly proclaiming that he stole twenty dollars from a church.

AN INFORMATION was made before Alderman Anderson, Saturday, by D. McMullen, who charges two gentlemen, named Marsh, with having committed larceny as bailee, in having appropriated to their own use $69 25 worth of flour which belonged to himself.

THE officers of the Eighteenth Street (South Side) Methodist Sabbath School, chosen last week, are as follows: James Collins, Superintendent; H. Shepherd, Assistant Superintendent; A. J. Cooper and John anderson, librarians; N. Jones, Secretary; David Baker, Treasurer.

THIS is good weather for contractors on street and sewer improvements who have work under way. We hope the contractor having the Forbes street sewer in progress, will push things and relieve the citizens of the Sixth ward from that disease-breeding place.

THE burglars' tools found in the possession of Douglas and Whalen, who were sent to the work-house the other day as suspicious characters, were identified Saturday by Squire Wilson, of Sixteenth ward, as articles that they were stolen during last week from a building in East Liberty, where he was engaged at carpenter work. He made information before Alderman Succop against Douglas and Whalen, and upon their dismissal from Claremont, they will be taken in custody.

AN aid society has been organized on the South Side. Following is a list of officers elected: President, A. McLain; Vice President, George Duncan; Treasurer, Wm. Beck; Secretary, R. M. Wilson. An auxiliary society has also been formed by the ladies, and the officers are as follows: Mrs. H. M. Rolfe, President; Mrs. Dr. Kerr, Vice President; Mrs. M. McLain, Recording Secretary; Mrs. H. S. McKee, Corresponding Secretary. A committee of two has been appointed for each ward, to seek out and relieve the needy.

HILAND AVENUE.

Protest of Property Owners Against the Vulcanite Pavement.

The property owners along Hiland avenue, which is about to be paved under the Penn avenue act—or at least a decided majority in interest—are not willing that the Commissioners shall contract for the vulcanite pavement. Twenty-seven of them, representing 7,203 feet front, or more than half the frontage, protest against it, for the reason that the vulcanite will be merely an experiment here, and because it was the understanding that a granite, or some other pavement of established durability would be put down. Among other reasons urged by the protestants against the laying of the vulcanite on the avenue is that the water mains are laid on that thoroughfare, and the fear is entertained that in event of a break in one of the pipes the pavement would be ruined. They claim that they want nothing but a durable pavement, and argue that it is not right to ask them to pay for an experiment.

The signers are as follows, the figures representing the number of feet owned by each: C B. Seeley, 710; P. H. Laufman, 256; Wm. L. Dennison, 225; J. R. Melton, 100; R. J. Anderson, 600; A. Dempster, 124; Epn. Spahr, 129; Wm. Frew, adm'r, 2,185; E. Radcliff, 79; J. H Segmyer, 105; Geo. Bingham, 110; S. J. Adams, 55; George Sharp, 70; Oliver Person, 25; O Ferson, Executor, 150; G. Linton, 70; S. F. Stewart, 126; S. Crawford, 84; Geo. M'Williams, 165; G. F. Rahauser, Trustees Ref. Church, 42; Robt. M'Adams, 60; R. H. Beaty, 100; J. Hoeveler, 300; Daniel Wallace, 110; John Perchment, 67; Nathan F. Hart, 432; Geo. M'Combs, 110.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The following named convicts were sentenced on Saturday:

Charles Giles, for the larceny of overcoats, was sentenced two years and a half to the work-house.

Patrick Meehan, for larceny from a till, was let off with twenty days in jail.

Adolph Zwanzig, a police officer, convicted of assault and battery in ejecting a man from a magistrate's office, was let off upon paying five dollars and costs.

Isaac Jones, convicted of three charges of false pretense, was next called up, but as he stated that he desired to call some witnesses in his behalf, his case was left over for a little while.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Cornelius Burns,	John Hamel.
Andrew Daizell et al.,	Catharine McFilley.
Samuel F. Long,	Charles F. Baker,
Robert Long,	Matt. Marshall, et al.,
Elijah Hall,	James McGruity,
C. Brown,	Henry Porter,
Thomas Hughes,	Rose Rice,
Wm. McMillan et al.,	Louis Store,
John Kaub,	Sarah Deane,
Francis Rody,	John McBane,
Jeffrey Purcell,	Pat. McNally.
Enmel Raulkauf,	

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In this court, on Saturday, the motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of the Blake Crusher Company against Totten & Co., was argued by H. T. Blake, Esq., for the petitioner and by W. Blakewell for the defendants. This is an alleged infringement on a patent right which the complainant seeks to enjoin.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The following trial list will be taken up in this court to-day:

Wall vs. Wall.
Clark vs. Hertz et al.
Schafer vs. Sivers.
Fox vs. Graver.
Carrier vs. Real Estate Savings Bank.
White vs. Goff.
Wilhelm vs. P., V. & C. R. R. Co.
Barron & Keeney vs. Young.
Gallagher vs. Malone.
Hill vs. Coulter.
Smith et al. vs Haigh.
Stern vs. Bohn.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

Jury trials will be resumed in this court today.

THIRTY-TWO persons were arrested on Saturday night for disorderly conduct at the Allegheny market house. A fine of one dollar and costs was imposed on each.

A GREAT COAL CORPORATION FORMED.

Consolidation of the Wilkesbarre, Honeybrook and Lehigh Coal Companies.

During the past few weeks preparations have been making for the consolidation of several of the largest coal companies of the country, and it is now expected that by the close of the present month all the arrangements will have been completed and the new board of officers duly elected. The combination will consist of the Wilkesbarre, Honeybrook and Lehigh Coal Companies, and will probably be designated, "The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company." The Lehigh Coal Company is the oldest anthracite coal-mining organization in this country. It is more than eighty years old, having been formed in 1793. It was organized for the purpose of mining the rich coal fields in the Lehigh valley. Its original capital was small and its coal fields were by no means extensive. All its lands were in Pennsylvania. Its possessions steadily increased, however, and it subsequently possessed a tract of nearly 10,000 acres in the eastern section of the State. Soon after the Lehigh Company was formed a second organization sprung into existence, known as the Lehigh Navigation Company. It was formed for the purpose of navigating the principal tributaries to the Lehigh river, and indeed all the important streams in the Lehigh valley. The Lehigh Navigation Company was made up largely of wealthy capitalists of New York and Pennsylvania. Only two or three of the stockholders owned stock in both companies, yet, after a short existence, the two companies were consolidated under the name of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Even after their consolidation the interests of the two companies was for a long time of small dimensions, and in the year 1834, or forty years after its organization, the company mined and transported only 100,000 tons of coal.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, which was organized only a few years ago, had in its possession a tract of land, extending south from the town of Wilkesbarre, on the Susquehanna, near the central portion of Luzerne county. The lands of the Wilkesbarre company are therefore located in the heart of those formerly controlled by the Lehigh company. The company had a large capital, amounting to nearly $4,000,000, and its property included about 6,000 acres of coal land, besides some thousands of acres of timber lands. A number of the lesser coal companies of Pennsylvania have been merged in the Wilkesbarre since its organization, and it has come to be a very powerful corporation.

The Honeybrook Coal Company was chartered in 1864, with a capital of $3,000. Its coal fields were very extensive, covering about 8,000 acres, and were nearly all located in Luzerne and Schuylkill counties. It afterwards obtained control of about 15,000 acres in the Wyoming valley belonging to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and leased still other fields in the same vicinity. Less than four weeks ago the Honeybrook Company completed its purchase of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's lands, and the Lehigh Company virtually ceased to exist, though it still receives a royalty for its leased lands.

Numerous smaller companies have at various times been absorbed by these more powerful organizations, and a detailed history of the various changes of the last few years would prove exceedingly complicated. The new company, however, will comprise those three companies with all their tributaries, and will begin business with a capital of $10,000,000.

The stockholders of the Central Railroad of New Jersey will be largely interested in the new organization, though that company will not be merged in the combination. The close relation which will be established, however, will probably give to both the advantages of a single corporation.

The new company will possess remarkable facilities for transportation to the East. It will have agencies at Boston